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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,477—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAIN
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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Own manufacture.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR ..	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. COROMANDEL..	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA....	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON.....	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE.....	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ombay, 22th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX ...	T. Rassevich ...	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISEFA	A. Mitis.....	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA...	V. Gherzman..	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE.....	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono...	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Unief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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A BOON TO MEN!

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 59, High Holborn, LONDON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 12th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, about the 12th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 10th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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ALL CANE CRICKET BATS.

Strongly made, of correct weight, and well balanced.

	A	B	C quality.
Cash.....	11-8	9-8	7-8
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Batting Gloves, Gauntlets, Leg Guards, Nets, WICKETS, and all Accessories.

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A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

Rs. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27 per Doz.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.

A GOOD WELL-FITTING SHIRT.

FINE LONGCLOTH, LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS.

Rs. 54 per Doz. CASH.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.
We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders:—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch.....	Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and 65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder.....	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement...	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch.....	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch.....	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

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PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

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WILL OFFER DURING WEEK
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
BAMBOO FURNITURE
AT
HALF-PRICE.

THE STOCK includes Chairs, square and octagonal Tables, with Sliding side pieces, Lamp Stands, What-nots, Hall Hat Racks and Umbrella Stands, &c.

A GENUINE OFFER.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
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Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th and 16th inst., being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHAMOHUNLALL PANACHAND and SHA PURBHOODAS PANACHAND, have contracted to purchase from Messrs. MEMON ABDOOLLA IBRAHIM, OOSMAN IBRAHIM, CASSUM IBRAHIM, and JOOSUB IBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, the following property. Any Person or Persons having any claim against the same, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien or otherwise, should make the same known to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16½ feet in breadth and 75 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 5, and now under H Ward No. 95, and Street Nos. 401 and 413 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the house of Hajee Hashum Hajee Abdoolla Noorani, on the West by the Abdool Rehman Street aforesaid, on the North by the house of Hajee Joonus Hajee Ishak, and on the South by the Nakhoda Street.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1895.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 9th day of September, 1895, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty per Share free of Income Tax, being 10 per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, on and after the 13th day of September, 1895, to the Registered Shareholders, standing on the Register on the 9th day of September, 1895, on production of Share Certificate.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 9th September, 1895.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

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AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
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PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS!
SEEDS!!
SEEDS!!!
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN.
FRESH AND GENUINE.
Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,
27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Mainspring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY the 10th September, 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

MADRAS RACES.

(5TH, 8TH, 10TH and 12TH October, 1895.)

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant.
For Programme SEE C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5, and the *Asian* of June 21st.

J. CAMPBELL,
For Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

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IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
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Baroda, Hoozoor Fadnis Office, 31st August, 1895.

WANTED.

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Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences, Cooperage. 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of London entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Mahanadi yesterday; the steamer Ras Rowa left it on Saturday, the steamer Mahanadi on Sunday, and the steamers La Seyne and Bahaduri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marquis Bacquehem entered, and the steamers Vindobona and Kola left the dock yesterday.

THE MONSOON.—A portion of the north wall of a stable, belonging to Mr. Wildrick, at Walkeshwar Road, collapsed, on Saturday last, causing slight injury to a horse, belonging to Mrs. Meherbai Readymoney, which was standing in the stable at the time. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 100.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Inspecter Fazululla Khan of the Opium Department, charged Captain Isac John Louis, of the schooner Venus, with possessing and transporting opium without a license. As Mr. Brown, solicitor, who was engaged for the defence could not attend the court, the case stands adjourned.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant Medical College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) (a) Notes on a case of inversion of the uterus of seven years' standing and its successful treatment, by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; (b) A paper on Psoriasis, by Dr. B. Godinho; and (3) to transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battallion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45, (weather permitting) :—

March (from the opera..Prodana Nevesta .....Smetana
Coro' Marcia ed Aria...Il Pirata.....Bellini
Selection ... ...Il Bravo.....Mercadante
Valse.....Moreska .....Florence Fare
Selection.....The Yeomen of the Guard..Sullivan
Polka .....Figaro .....Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CORRECTION.—Mr. William A. Cooke, of the Marine Postal Service, writes to us as follows :—In your issue of the 4th instant, I noticed a garbled account of a police court's report, headed "A Cook and the Watchmakers," —the "Cook" in question apparently referring to me. It seems to me that your reporter must have drawn on his imagination for his report; but in courtesy to me, I expected the blunder would have been acknowledged in a subsequent issue of your paper. In fairness to myself I trust you will give publicity to this.

THE INDIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND, LD.—The second ordinary general meeting of the fund was held, at its registered office, No. 8, Kolbhat Cross Lane, Kalbadevie Road, on Saturday, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit presiding. The directors' report and the audited accounts made up to 30th June last, were adopted. Messrs. H. S. Dikshit, D. J. Ferreira, Sadashiv Wamon Kane, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Itcharam Suryaram Desai, and Dr. Luxumon B. Dhayalker, were elected directors for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Vamonrao Damodarjee Pitale and Dwarkanath Trimbuck Vainde as auditors. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TAKING HIS LOSSES TO HEART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Boodar Lukhoo, aged twenty-eight years, a boarding-house keeper, at Khoja Street. The deceased had been suffering from asthma, and occasionally took opium to alleviate the pain. About fifteen days ago his mistress ran away taking with her Rs. 150 in cash belonging to him. Boodar searched for her, but failing in his quest became very sad and sullen. On Saturday evening he went to a licensed opium vendor's shop, and having purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium for four annas, swallowed it, and then went home, and lay down on a mat. About 9 o'clock his servant went to him and found him drowsy, and on being aroused he admitted having taken opium. The servant then conveyed the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned by the jury.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and eleven delegates heard on Friday the suit for divorce brought by Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistree against his wife Nawazbai, on the ground the latter carried on the profession of a woman of the town. Mr. R. K. Dadachanjee, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while there was no appearance for the respondent. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the enquiry :—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., foreman; Messrs. N. J. Gamadia, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, N. J. Antia, Fomonjee Pestonjee Master, Shapurjee Jivajee Wacha, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, and Heerjee Ardasir Dady.

The petitioner, a cooper, residing at Dhobi Talao, said that he was married to the respondent in September, 1877, according to the rites and usages of the Parsees, and afterwards lived with the respondent for a period of twelve years. The issue of the marriage was a girl and a boy, the latter of whom still resided with him. In 1890 domestic quarrels arose, and led to a separation between the petitioner and his wife. The latter left his protection, and went to live with her parents, and never returned to him, although asked to do so. In the beginning of this year, acting on certain information received by him, the petitioner went to a house of ill-fame, in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, where he found the respondent in the company of questionable characters. The petitioner stated that the respondent had admitted before the late Mr. Butterfield, Inspector of Police, being in the keeping of a Mahomedan. She had sent a letter to the petitioner's pleader, saying that she was not going to defend the suit, and that an ex-parte decree might be obtained against her.

After hearing the evidence, the delegates found a verdict in favour of the petitioner, and his lordship passed in his favour a decree *nisi* for divorce to be made absolute after three months.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade Parade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a draw :—

BARONET C. C.

F P Colahawala, b L S Bhandare	26
R D Aryton, b L S Bhandare	2
H B Kapadia, b L S Bhandare	10
B D Gagrat, b L S Bhandare	14
D M Raja, not out	14
B R Mistry, not out	14
D M Writer, R M Reporter, J R Chichgar, A D Wacha, N K Bharucha — To bat.	
Extras	4
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Kothare	75	4	20	...
L S Bhandare	110	11	20	4
G R Kirtikar	25	...	19	...
L B Palkar	15	...	16	...

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

G R Kirtikar, not out	25
D M Cuonkar, run out	12
Shriniwasrao, not out	7
G N Bhandare, S J Kothare, B J Joshi, G B Modak, W L Masurkar, N V Gosavi, L S Bhandare, L B Palkar — To bat.	
Extras	4
Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N Bharucha	45	3	12	...
D N Writer	70	5	18	...
D M Raja	20	2	6	...
Gagrat	10	...	8	...

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BOOK-SELLERS FOR THEIR WARES.

THE first of the series of cases, brought by the police against different book-sellers in Bhendi Bazar, under the obscenity clauses of the Penal Code, was disposed of by Mr. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last. Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Rudra, instructed by Mr. James Peace, for the defence. As soon as the case was called on Mr. Rudra rose and said, that from instructions received, he understood the Public Prosecutor had been approached with a view to an honorable settlement of the case, without dragging the enquiry further before the court. The Public Prosecutor, he thought, had no objection to such a settlement, if the law admitted it, and his Worship saw no objection to it. The learned counsel added, that the settlement proposed was that the accused would, without prejudice to their defence, undertake to suppress the circulation of Exhibit C, and undertake also not to reprint it, and further to modify such parts of Exhibit A as might be thought objectionable, provided the Public Prosecutor did not press the charge further against his clients.

His Worship : But who is to decide what is objectionable ?

Mr. Rudra : The objectionable parts are already under indictment.

Mr. Nicholson : There may be other parts not under indictment, equally objectionable.

Mr. Rudra : That might be decided in consultation with the Government solicitor and our solicitor, though technically the accused are only concerned with such parts of the book upon which charges have been framed.

His Worship : The proposal is not practicable.

Mr. Rudra : In that case, still without prejudice to the defence, the accused would even go so far as to undertake to suppress both the books, and pledge themselves not to reprint or resell them in future.

Mr. Nicholson : Will they also submit to an order for the destruction of those books, which are already in the custody of the court, under Sections 521 of the Criminal Penal Code.

Mr. Rudra : They will, even though the section does not apply. The section provides for destruction after conviction. In this case, it is with a view to escape conviction that the accused have consented to do all they can, and all that lies in their power to meet the Public Prosecutor every way, and satisfy the demands of the prosecution.

Mr. Nicholson said, having regard to the terms of the learned barrister's proposal, he, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, offers no objection, but would leave the matter entirely in his Worship's hands, whereupon Mr. Hamilton decided to go on with the case.

Mr. Rudra, in addressing his Worship on the merits of the case, asked him to observe that of the two Exhibits, Exhibit C, the Persian book, was the more objectionable of the two. This book was not obtained by purchase, it was not for sale in the books-tall, nor was it sold to the police, it was given up to the police when asked for, along with other books. It was the only copy of its kind in the shop. The accused never had other copies of it. It was kept there as a relic of old stock. There was no evidence on the record to show that it was sold, distributed, imported, or printed for sale or hire, or attempted to be so sold, distributed, imported, or printed within the meaning of Sec. 292 of the Indian Penal Code, or that it was in the possession of the accused for such purpose, within the meaning of Section 293 Indian Penal Code. Therefore a conviction under any one of these sections in respect to this book is impossible. As regards the other book, Exhibit A, the Urdu translation of *Tibba Shahiba*, that stands on a far different footing. That book the accused admit having sold to the police, but there is evidence on the record to show that that book has been in circulation for the last thirteen years in Bombay, and though it was registered in the Collector's office no objection had been taken to its circulation hitherto, and that its circulation hitherto has been very limited, so far as the accused's shop is concerned. The accused are prepared to strengthen these facts, by showing that the same *Tibba Shahiba* is in circulation elsewhere throughout British India; that it is a medal book, pure and simple, treating a most important branch of medical science, according to the Unani system of school, that it is mainly purchased by and sold to hakims and medical students, that the text of it is as different from the text in English or Sanskrit books of medicine, and that the extravagance of its language is due to the fact that it is written in poetry and in a language and for a people who revel in hyperboles. An Oriental book such as this must not be judged of by Occidental standard. Looked at from this point of view, the book would prevent little that is objectionable. There is nothing in it which can seriously excite the reader to lust, there is good deal in it, which might excite him to disgust or laughter, by its utter silliness. It is after all a book of a scientific nature. With all its imperfections, absurdities, and exaggerations it can scarcely be called obscene from any point of view, in the strict sense of the word. The word "obscene," says Mayne in his Commentary on the Penal Code, p. 267, "is one of considerable ambiguity. In one sense Hiram Power's statute of the Greek Slave, Ruben's picture of the judgment of Paris, and the works of Martial or Catullus, must be considered as obscene, that is, as capable of exciting sensual feelings. But it could not be endured that a shopkeeper should be prosecuted for selling copies of the works just mentioned. I conceive that the word must be limited to those productions, the primary and palpable result of which is to excite to lust." Lord Cockburn, C. J., in R. *vs.* Hicklman, 3 Q. B., L. R., 360, 371, has however laid down that the test of obscenity is this, whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of the sort may fall. This view, however, appear to have been accepted in New York with a certain reservation. Hamilton in his commentaries on the Penal Code, p. 280, shows that under Sec. 312 of the New York Code, which is analogous to our Secs. 292 and 293 of the Penal Code, it has been decided that "a book purporting to give medical instruction may be amenable to the law, as an obscene publication when its tendency is rather to debauch society for the purpose of gain than to benefit the public? In Germany under the Drage German Code, p 134 (quoting again from Hamilton, p. 281) it has been held, that "no work whatsoever that is produced with a purely practical object renders its author or seller liable to punishment. It is left to the judge to decide whether immoral purposes do or do not lie behind a work, which has practically a scientific object. Accordingly the Supreme Court has decided that even a scientific work can be rendered obscene by the way in which certain passages are printed." But in New South Wales (still quoting from the same authority) Mr. Justice Windeyer has held, that "the fact that a book may excite prurient thoughts if used for that purpose by the low-minded and the young does not make it obscene. Every one who knows what some boys are, must know that he has seen not only Lamprieres' Classical Dictionary but the Bible itself used for the disgusting purpose of picking out passages which public decency forbids to be read aloud. No one, however, thinks of prosecuting a vender of Lampriere's Dictionare or the Bible Society as publishers of obscene books." Thus it is plain that a classical scientific book is generally protected throughout the civilized world, if the language is not atrociously impure. The book in question in this case cannot be called to be atrociously impure in language even, though in some parts of it, that language is in exaggerated hyperbole, and exacts the fullest license of mental Oriental imagery of poetry. Under these circumstances the learned counsel submitted that both in reference to Ex. C and Ex. A his clients were entitled to a merciful judgment, specially having regard to the fact, that they were not aware that the books were forbidden, that the Government for thirteen whole years have taken no action to stop their circulation, and that the same books are in circulation elsewhere, further having also regard to the fact that the accused have throughout behaved honorably and honestly, and have done nothing themselves to hinder the course of justice, and the attitude they have assumed in their defence from the very commencement of the case, has been one of innocence. If on these facts and law his Worship was not satisfied of their innocence the learned counsel would be constrained, to call evidence, but if his Worship was so satisfied, he would ask him, to hold the accused innocent, and discharge them.

In the result his Worship held that the first two accused were teobnically guilty of the offence, and fined them nominally Rs. 25 each, and as regards the second accused, he held that there was not sufficient evidence to make him personally liable for the sale of the books under his charge and therefore he acquitted the man altogether. The copies of the book seized were ordered to be destroyed.

AN official statement of the accounts of the insolvent banking firm Bingen Brothers, of Genoa, states the assets at 18,653 lire and the liabilities at 14,061,919 lire.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and with its soothing and diseasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET CATASTROPHE.

THE inquiry regarding this house falling catastrophe was resumed yesterday morning, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsy, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Curriubhoy Ibrahim, the owner of one of the fallen houses, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, represented Mr. Baloobhoy Janmahomed, the owner of the other house. Superintendent Sweeney watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The whole of the sitting was occupied in the further examination of Mr. Marzban, who inspected the place, after the debris had been cleared and examined the foundation.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Marzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, recalled, said : On Thursday, the 15th ultimo, I examined the ground floor portion of Mr. Curriubhoy's house No. 611-613, in Dongree Street. The whole of the debris, lying on the floor of the house had been removed. I had excavations made alongside the south wall of the building, when I found that the whole of the floor, measuring about thirty-nine feet long and about twelve to thirteen feet wide, in the rear of the house, had been removed. Of this about thirty feet long from the rear wall had been excavated to a depth of about two feet six inches below the floor level. The remainder about nine feet long had been excavated to a depth of about a foot and a half below the floor level. The former had been filled in with rubble packing and old chunam mortar to a depth of about one foot and nine inches while the other portion did not appear to have been filled in with rubble packing. On the former occasion when I had some excavation made at the north-east end of the building, I found that the excavation at that portion was about three feet six inches deep. At the south-east corner, I observed on that occasion, a peace of solid rock below the rubble packing. All the posts in the north wall were quite intact, and are standing in their positions. The posts on the south side have fallen down, but the slabs on which they stood were in their places, when inspected them, and do not appear to have moved. The depth of the foundation of the south wall varies from three feet six inches to three feet nine inches below floor level. I am of the same opinion as that expressed when I gave my former evidence that the fall of the house was due to rotten beams.

The Coroner :—Can you say which of the two houses fell first ?—I have no means of judging that. Round beams are sometimes used for floors, and sometimes for carrying walls. When used they are sometimes boxed up for the sake of appearance. Square beams are, as a rule, boxed up. When they are boxed up it is either to conceal the condition of the beams or to hide other defects in them. The beams, which I found boxed up, were square beams. I have come across cases in which square beams had been boxed up to hide defects, but I cannot recollect any particular case. Wrought iron plate girders and rolled iron beams are sometimes boxed up to give them the appearance of square beams. When they are so boxed up, the planks used are generally from an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. When round beams are boxed up, the planks used do not generally exceed one inch and a half in thickness—they may be less than that. If the ends of joists, resting on beams, were rotten, planks or plates are generally fixed to the sides of the beams to support the ends of the joists. These planks or plates must be of the full length of the beams but not necessarily of the full depth of the beams. The beam now produced is not of teak-wood. I adhere to my former statement that in my opinion the excavation on the ground floor of Mr. Curriumbuoy's house was not the direct cause of the falling of the house, but it may have accelerated it. On my examination on the 15th ultimo, I found that the basis or slabs on which the posts on the south side stood, were intact and had not moved. This leads me to suppose that the excavation was not the direct cause of the fall of the house. I do not now think that it was dangerous to make the excavation in the manner it was done. The Municipality have no power under the Municipal Act to make openings in the walls or beams of a house to ascertain their condition. If there had been no excavation, still, I think the house would have fallen sooner or later owing to the rotten beams.

Dr. Emanuel Pinto de Abhanmy, who was continued : On the 15th ultimo, I examined the masonry of the foundation of the wall on the south side so far as they could be seen. The foundations had not sunk. At the north-east end of Currumbhoy's building the old wall was standing. There are six posts in the north wall of the portion that has fallen down. Two posts at the eastern end are closed to each other. The distance between the second and the third posts is about nine feet, and the distance between the third and the fourth posts is about nine feet three inches. The distance between the fourth and the fifth posts being about nine feet five inches. I think the distance between the fifth and the sixth posts is about the same. I have not noticed it down. There are corresponding posts in the south wall. I saw the six basis or slabs on which the footings of posts rested, and they had not moved. The condition of the beam, now produced, could not have been ascertained without removing the boxing. I have also seen to day here another beam, which was over the front wall of the Currumbhoy's house, but inside the verandah. One end of that beam is quite rotten, but the other end is apparently sound. Both the ends of that beam were embedded in masonry, and could not be seen. Where ends of beams are rotten and embedded in masonry, it is necessary to open out the masonary to ascertain the condition of the ends. Sometimes the defective condition of woodwork is concealed by painting. On the 15th ultimo, when I examined the place, Mr. Campbell was present on behalf of Mr. Baloobhoy Jaumahomed and it was at his suggestion that excavations were made inside the south wall of Currimbhoy's house in order to ascertain the depth of the foundation of that wall and Mr. Campbell saw the slabs on which the footings of the posts, in the south wall, and rested. If the planks or plates fixed to the side of the beams, to support the ends of joists, are not of the same depth as the beams, they would be observed. When a beam is rotten it can be removed, and a new one substituted. This is commonly done. For an excavation such as was made in Currimbhoy's house it was not necessary to shore up the upper floor. When in my evidence on the 8th of July last, I made the statement that "I consider that it was under the circumstances dangerous to make the excavation in the manner it was done," I assumed that the excavation had moved or loosened the basis of the posts. On the 8th of July the basis of the posts of the south walls were buried in the debris, whereas on the 15th ultimo, the debris had been removed, and the slabs were all exposed.

Examined by Mr. Ackworth, witness said : The direct cause of the fall of the house was in my opinion the rotten condition of the beams. The beams being completely rotten, the house was bound to fall. A slight shock would precipitate the fall of the house. I am not aware that two additional storeys had been added to the building, but if they had been, that and the excavation were not, in my opinion, the direct cause of the fall. The removal of the stone pavement and the bedding underneath might have been such as a slight shock to precipitate the fall of the house. The debris of Currimbhoy's house had fallen from north to south, i.e., in the direction of, or against, Mr. Baloobhoy's house. I do not recollect having seen planks as much as three inches in thickness used for boxing up wooden beams for the sake of appearance. I have not examined the beams in Mr. Baloobhoy's house, having seen them only from a distance. I went to the posts, and found they were rotten. I remember that three posts on the first floor were rotten. The beam over the posts on the wall in front of Currimbhoy's house, was boxed up, and bolted through. If an engineer made a careful enquiry, and found a beam with bolts through, he would know that it was boxed up. It might be for strength or appearance. If a beam is boxed up, bolts or screws are necessary to fix the planks to the beam. The side-planks do not strengthen the beam, but are either put to support the ends of joists, or to hide the defects in beams, or to give a round beam a square shape. None of the side planks of the beams, which I noticed, were broken.

The inquiry was again adjourned to Thursday next, at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S hurried return from Marienbad is attributed in some quarters to a movement on foot for a change in the Liberal leadership. Mr. Labouchere is not the only Radical who thinks Lord Rosebery disqualified by his peerage. On the other hand many are of opinion that Sir W. Harcourt is still less likely to lead the Liberals to victory. Lord Rosebery, it is said, will not retire unless deposed by a party vote. The question of the leadership will be considered at the National Conference of Liberals to be held at the end of October.

ACCORDING to the *Observer* the Duke of Cambridge has not relinquished his position without a struggle. It is understood that the Duke has brought the highest influence to bear upon Ministers with a view to obtaining an extension of his term of office, but the Cabinet were unanimous in the opinion that the interests of the country require His Royal Highness's resignation. "It is believed," adds the *Observer*, "that the Duke of Cambridge will retire on a pension equal to his full salary as Commander-in-Chief. In Germany the appointment is considered an event of supreme importance as regards the future efficiency of England's military forces and her influence abroad." The Vienna *Neue Frie Press* remarks that Lord Wolseley will doubtless be in a position to effect many of those reforms which he has publicly advocated, and which, in view of the gigantic standing armies maintained by other countries, are an essential necessity for England.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hooli Chuckla, Mr. Cursandas Vallabhdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—

The directors beg to submit audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 30th June, 1895. It will be seen from the accounts that the company has made a profit of Rs. 33,127-11-5 during the period. The directors trust the result will be considered satisfactory. The directors beg to state that the suit No. 573 of 1893 filed by certain shareholders in the Bombay High Court, referred to in their last report, has been dismissed with costs. The directors beg to inform you that they have put up in your mill 1 double Crighton vertical beater opener of Messrs. Asa Lees and Co.'s make. They have also added to the machinery of your mill one second-hand preparation consisting of 8 cards, 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 2 intermediate frames and 4 roving farmes. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lukhimidas Khimjee and Shamao Pandurang, retire from the board by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee was re-elected a director, and Mr. Narandas Dwarkadas was appointed a director in the room of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, retired. Messrs. Ramshunker Jeenabhai and Ramdas Ladha were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

The thirteenth ordinary general meetng of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. A Breul presiding. The following directors' report of the company which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ending 30th June, 1895. The receipts of cottou into the Khangaum mart during the season under review have exceeded these of last season by 10,400 bales, and in all 59,800 bales have been pressed under the joint working arrangement of the presses at Khangaum ; the share of your company has come to 10,455 bales, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 11,296-11-3 or very nearly 12 per cent. on the share capital. It is proposed by your directors to pay out of this profit a dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax absorbing Rs. 9,600, and to transfer the balance of Rs. 1,696-11-3 to reserve and renewal accouqt which will then show a balance of Rs. 15,287-13-8. All renewals and repairs to presses and buildings found necessary during the year have been paid out of revenue, and the machinery, presses and buildings are all in first-class order. The press building (not including presses and engines) is insured against fire for Rs. 10,000. The directors have also the pleasure to inform you that the joint working agreement which expired on the 30th of June last has been renewed for three years, your company retaining the same share as before, Mr. Breul on his return from Europe last October rejoined the board of directors, vice Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson resigned. Mr. E. W. Campbell has been granted leave of absence for six months. Mr. Nensee Peeroo Mahomed has joined the board as an additional director and which appointment you are asked to confirm. The following directors, Mr. J. Tintner and Mr. E. W. Campbell, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The above report together with the audited accounts made up to the 30th June, 1895, was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, free of income tax, being ten per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared payable to the shareholders on and after the 13th instant. The appointments of Mr. Breul as a director in place of Mr. Sorabji Munsherji Nicholson and of Mr. Nensee Peeroo Mahomed, as an additional director, were confirmed. Mr. J. Tintner and Mr. E. W. Campbell, who retired by rotation from the board of directors, were re-elected. Mr. Fardoonji Ardeseir Cursatji was re-appointed auditor for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. A vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, directors, secretaries and managers of the company terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUD BY A SON AGAINST HIS FATHER.

THAKERSEY ROWJEE Vs. MOOLJEE JEWRAJ.

THE plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 10 annas per cent. per mensem from the 30th July, 1894, till payment, due by the defendant at foot of an acknowledgment in writing passed by the defendant in the name of his firm of Mooljee Jewraj and Co., to the plaintiff. Mr. Russell and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 30th July, 1894, the plaintiff, through the broker Goculdas Morarjee, deposited with the defendant, at interest at 10 annas per cent. per mensem, the sum of Rs. 2,500, for which the defendant, in the name of his firm of Mooljee Jewraj and Co., passed to the plaintiff an acknowledgment in writing in the Gujeratee language. The plaintiff, by his attorney's letter of the 25th February, 1895, demanded payment of the sum and interest, but the defendant failed to pay it. The defendant denied the payment, saying that the business of his firm had been the agency of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited. His son, Goolam Hoosein, was a partner in the agency firm, but had no authority to accept deposit at interest on account of the firm. The acceptance of deposits was no part of the business of the firm. Goolam Hoosein carried on business on his own account in the name of Goolam Hoosein Mooljee, and the defendant believed that the plaintiff used to lend money to the latter; and the acknowledgement referred to in the plaint the defendant believed was signed by his son in respect of such money-lending transactions prior in date to such acknowledgement, which was signed, in collusion with the plaintiff, in fraud of the defendant, with the object of foisting off the liability of Goolam Hoosein, who was in pecuniary difficulties, on the defendant. The latter had discovered, on an inspection of the plaintiff's books, entries which showed that the loan for which the suit was brought was made to his son on the 26th February, 1895, that the document passed was executed by his son on a paper bearing an impressed stamp, and that the document now sued on had been made at a subsequent date on a one-anna adhesive stamp, and had been antedated, so as to try and make the defendant liable for the debt of his son. The time for repayment had been omitted from the document, which, if it had not been on an impressed stamp, it would have been necessary to mention. The defendant also charged that the plaintiff's cash-book, which was not a daily one, has had the original entry removed, and an entry had now been made in which the name of Mooljee Jewraj and Co. appeared.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

THE following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (23) and section 27 subsection (4) of the Cantonments Act 13 of 1889 is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after one month from the date of this notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council. Draft rules :—

No person shall in any road or public place within the limits of a cantonment loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality. Whoever commits a breach of the foregoing rule shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days; provided that no person shall be charged with the commission of any offence punishable under this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a member of the police force employed in the cantonment above the rank of a constable, or of a member of the Military Police Force employed in cantonment, and specially authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment; or of an officer, as defined in the said Act.

In regard to arrest it is laid down that no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known, either to the complainant or the arresting officer.

No person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer.

No person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained.

No person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the residents of Surat was held on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Municipality of that place, under the presidency of Mr. Moore, the Acting Collector, to adopt a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., on his sad recent bereavement by the demise of his eldest surviving son, Mr. Framji. The meeting was very largely attended by all classes of the native community, including a number of prominent and leading Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans. Amongst those present were : Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestanji, Messrs. Burjorji Nusserwanji Vakil, Edulji Pallonji Lalkaka, Isawardass Jugjiwandass Stoar, Mir Jafferali Khan, K. B. Shroff, Cawasji Mulla, Nanumian B. Shaik, Jaganath Itcharam, Shet Dwarkadass, &c., &c.

The chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said that they had assembled to adopt a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw, who had, last month, suffered a terrible blow by the premature death of his eldest surviving son, Mr. Framji, who was not only a shining light of the family but a bright ornament of the native community. The chairman then referred to the numerous charitable deeds of Sir Dinshaw, mentioning that the worthy Baronet had a special claim upon their gratitude. Sir Dinshaw had generously assisted them with funds at the time of the destructive flood of 1883, and also at the time of the disastrous fire of 1888, and he also mentioned Sir Dinshaw's recent charity for the benefit of the people of the district of Surat, stating that Sir Dinshaw had contributed a large sum towards the relief fund started to give aid to the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Kadod, on the Bardoli Taluka of Surat. Although Mr. Framji had died his charity lived behind him to immortalise his name. It was their duty to send a letter of condolence to Sir Dinshaw in view of the many obligations conferred by him on the residents of Surat.

Mr. Ishwardass Stoar read the letter of condolence, which was printed in Gujurati, and in moving for its adoption spoke at some length on the many excellent qualities both of head and heart of the deceased Mr. Framji.

Mr. Jaganath Itcharam seconded the resolution which was carried *sub. silencio*.

On the motion of Mr. Mir Jafferali, the Collector, Mr. Moore, was authorised to sign the letter on behalf of the residents of Surat, and forward it in their name to Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. On the motion of Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Lalkaka, seconded by Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee and supported by Mr. Burjorjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding on the occasion.

THE QUETTA POLITICAL AGENCY.

COLONEL GAISFORD'S SERVICES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. GAISFORD, I.S.C. Political Agent, Quetta, and Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, is at present on three months' privilege leave, and is not likely to return to the district. A Karachi paper publishes a discursive review of his services from which we take the following particulars :—Colonel Gaisford went to the Quetta-Pishin District in 1889. Having served for six years in the Baluchistan Agency as Assistant Superintendent of levies he had had ample opportunities to learn that to govern a Frontier district with success, it was necessary to come into personal contact with men of the country frequently and to act towards them in a firm but sympathetic manner. With the object of seeing everything for himself, he frequently visited all parts of the District and made the acquaintance of the influential and important men of all the tribes. He made three prolonged tours through the Achakzai Tabo, a tract which had hitherto been a *terra incognita*, and a place of refuge, unassailable as it is on all sides, for robbers and thieves. The result of these visits was that the maliks, who hitherto considered themselves "yaghis," (independent) and had never paid any revenue to either Afghan or any other Government, volunteered to be treated on the same lines as their compatriots who occupy the country below their impenetrable passes. The Maliks, who were once unruly and independent, are now doing useful work and are willingly rendering service as Levies. A Levy post has been established in the heart of the country, and European officers now travel safely and freely in that part of the country he also visited Shoranad and Sarath, the latter tract bordering on the Afghan Province of Sharawak, and the people of that part of the country were brought into closer contact with the British. These visits have inspired confidence in the hearts of the wild tribes, and Colonel Gaisford has so often been in the district that from the once unknown Bianzai on the Kadnairver down to the settled and peaceful Sarial there is not any man of importance and influence who is not known, and who does not know "Gasfat Sahib" as they call him. The wildest man would willingly submit his case to him for decision. During his regime the zemindars have freely availed themselves of the takavi advances, and with these and from private funds they have constructed several new karezes, opened karezes which had been closed for years, and constructed bunds, and have not only added to their own resources, but considerably increased the Government revenue. On the 31st March 1894, the total amount of takavi advances outstanding was Rs. 1,C9,874-8-0, of which Rs. 72,095-0-0 were against the Quetta Pishin District. The advances are all on valid and sound security. The systems adopted by Colonel Gaisford have considerably increased the Land Revenue of the district. During 1890-91 it was Rs. 1,11,235-12-10, whereas, including the arrears, the income during 1893-94 was Rs. 1,69,329-4-8. It should be remembered that the prices have considerably gone down since 1890-91. The revenue in a greater part of the district has been assessed on the "batai" system, under which a share of the produce, usually one-sixth, is taken, it is then sold and the proceeds are credited to Government.

The Syeds of Peshin are a mercantile tribe, and men of this class are found trading in Herat, Kandahar, all parts of India and in Australia. They are breeders of, and dealers in horses, and horse breeding is one of the favourite pursuits of Colonel Gaisford. In the first year of his assumption of the charge of the district, Colonel Gaisford in October 1889, inaugurated a Horse Show and District Fair at Quetta. In six years this Show has made unanticipated progress and has much extended its scope. In the first year it was only imited to horses, cattle, and garden produce, but it now includes local and Indian manufactures which can be of use to the people of the country. During the second year of the Show (1890) only 235 horses were exhibited, but in the Show held in October 1894, the number exhibited was 1,341. The operations of the Horse Breedidg Department have, during Colonel Gaisford's regime, made rapid strides in the annual repot for the year 1892-93 the Inspector General of the Civil Veterinary Department wrote:—"By Major Gaisford's exertions

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

No telegraphic news calling for notice in this column is to hand through Reuter of later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton last week. We have to add that the Cotton in sight in New York at the end of last week was 10,030,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	15,000	38,000	28,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	14,000	9,000
" " Continent	1,000	1,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	15,000	38,000	31,400
" exports to U. K. do.	8,000	14,000	10,700
" " to Continent do.	1,000	1,000	7,001
" Stock in the Ports	280,000	193,000	214,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,293,000	1,907,740	2,144,370
" " Surats	145,000	204,010	151,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,186,000	974,030	1,117,870
" London	8,000	9,000	9,000
American Afloat	10,000	22,000	32,000
East Indian "	9,000	6,300	3,500
Total	1,213,000	1,011,330	1,156,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½	3 29-32d.	4½
" Good Dhollera	3 3-8d.	3d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	7-8d.	29-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,56,788
" " Branches	Dec.	" 6,97,533
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 8,40,872
Government Securities	Dec.	" 1,06,064
Other Authorized "	Dec.	" 34,744
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Dec.	" 67,937
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 32,799
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 1,79,886
Cash	Inc.	" 3,23,247

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows very little change from that put forward a week ago, the Cash Balance disclosing an increase of only 3½ lakhs, at 403¼ lakhs. Money has continued very abundant, and the enquiry for accommodation slight, the decrease in trade requirements indicated by the figures given in the Return being 8½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 5 lakhs in the week preceding. A material addition to Private Deposits took place during the week under notice, and a slight decrease in Loans, while a trifling increase occurre din Bills Discounted; but the net addition to the Cash Balance thus caused was more than counterbalanced by withdrawals of Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and at the branches.

COTTON.—Business in our local market for this staple his been upon a very small scale to-day; but the tone has been steady, with prices all unchanged. Shippers have bought 600 bales of Bengal at Rs. 175; and 100 Western, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken 400 Bengal, at Rs. 162-74; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 187-9 per candy.

The cyclonic rain which visited Bombay on Friday night extended to some of the Cotton-growing districts on this side of India, and the official telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning advise a heavy fall at Sholapore, Dhulia, and Julgaum, ranging from about 4½ inches in the latter district, to 8½ inches in the former where, however, it had done no harm, though a break was needed at Sholapore. In the Bengal district no further rain had been registered, and the crop was flourishing in the fine weather. The plants were in flower in Khangaum. Oomrawattee, Dhulia, and Jalgaum, in the Oomra circle; but they needed more rain at Khangaum; as they also did at Broach, where however the crop was still flourishing, and at Hubli. In the Dholleras circle the plants were flourishing and looked healthy in the Wadhwan district but more rain was wanted, and also at Bhownuggur in the same circle, while at Veerumgaum the Cotton crop on the high ground was doing well, but was poor on low land.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has been done in this market to-day by exporters, the feeling having been steady; but quotations are still unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs.	4 3 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent	"	4 2 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3 14 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 11 6	"
Hard Yellow	"	3 8 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 13 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 6 0	"

SEEDS have been a quiet market to-day with but little business passing for exporters' account. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined one anna per cwt. each, and our quotations now stand as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0	to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-14-0	" " 6-15-0 "
Do do Cawapore	" 6-11-0	"
Do Red do	" 5-15-0	" " 6-1-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,258 bales.
Wheat	21,302 cwts.
Linseed	1,659 "
Rapeseed	3,620 "
Castorseed	1,338 "
Rice	6,152 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing doing in this market to-day. Tonnage is offering but without finding takers, and the feeling is rather weak.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 13-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter being reported placed for delivery as far as November. During the day, however, 1s. 1 7-16d. for near Telegraphic was done, and rates seemed steadier. The Bazaar operators, however, do not seem to have been in the market either way, and Calcutta rates come steady at our closing rates which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-16d. "
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1¼ "
Francs, 3 do.	142¼ "

with forward rates quoted at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank remittance: 1s. 1 17-32d. to 19-32d. for October onwards for three months' sight sterling Credits; and 142¾ to 1'43 for Francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady, the opening rates of 108-1-16 for Money, and 107½ to 13-16 for Account having been quoted throughout the day, and at the close.

SHARES—There has been little movement in this market to-day and what there has been has been confined to Mill Scrip in which we note the following changes, say an advance of Rs. 45, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 40, in Queen; of Rs. 20 each, in Central India, Khangaon, and Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Swadeshi; while Bombay Cotton, and Framjee Petit, have advanced Rs. 10 each. In Press shares French have declined Rs. 11¼; and Bombay Cotton, Re. 1¼. Mofussil Co., are Rs. 5 higher. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., are Rs. 100 lower in the first Issue, and Rs. 5 in the second.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th September 1895, compared with the Statement of 31st August, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	August 31. Rs.	Sept. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	50,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,27,203	55,70,414
Do. do. at Branches	38,41,300	31,43,717
Other Deposits	5,21,08,249	5,29,49,141
Post Bills	4,779	4,944
Credits, undrawn	21,72,325	22,33,368
Rs.	7,90,53,875	7,90,01,284
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	94,73,567	93,67,503
Other authorised Securities	43,44,301	43,09,557
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	46,66,830	46,46,797
Loans do. do.	99,72,277	99,04,310
Bills Discounted and purchased	97,31,282	97,64,181
Dead Stock	3,97,986	3,97,986
Stamps and Stationery	22,520	22,577
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	4,12,353	2,32,467
Cash	4,00,32,579	4,03,50,926
Rs.	7,90,53,875	7,90,01,284

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MONEY—September 3, at Dharmsala, the wife of E D Money, Esquire, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.
PROCTOR—August 25, at Fatzabad, the wife of the Rev W G Proctor, of a son.
SHELTON—September 2, at Simla, the wife of Geo Shelton, of a son.
SMITH—August 23, at Murree, the wife of G Mac I C Smith, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WIBLEY—CALDER—September 4, at the St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Charles Thomas Wibley (Bath) to Mary Maude Calder, daughter of the late David Calder.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—August 28, Robert Ian FitzGerald, the beloved son of Ian and Mabel Campbell, aged 10 months.
KELLY—August 19, at Ludhiana, Frederick St John Ashburnham Kelly, Punjab Police, aged 30 years and 4½ months.
SPENCER—September 3, at the General Hospital, Madras, Francis Joseph, second son of the Rev J F Spencer, of Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, from typhoid fever, aged 18 years and 10 months.
WILSON—August 31, at Palamcottah, the dearly beloved daughter, Lilian Violet, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

It is very evident that the full import of the remarkable display of military and manufacturing enterprise in Japan of late years is not yet generally realised either in India or in Europe. In Holland and in Germany however the real bearing of recent events in the Far East is partially grasped by specialists who have given close attention to the events which preceded and presaged the well-planned and completely successful war with China. Twenty years ago an eminent Japanese statesman, referring to the success and celerity with which the naval forces of the United States and the Foreign Powers opened the markets of Japan to foreign commerce, remarked significantly to a European friend that the lesson was capable of a wider application. When the Japanese armaments are complete, he said, it will not be difficult to awaken China to the advantage of arming likewise, and then, with a strong navy and half a million of good troops the two Powers could in their turn control the trade of the entire East. That declaration was made to a savant who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of many of the leading personages in both the Eastern Empires, and was able to converse in Japanese or Chinese with equal facility. We have his assurance that the general outcome of the policy, then laid down, and since steadily pursued, was spoken of in the seventies with remarkable frankness. The partial realisation of the programme in 1894-95 was no surprise to any one who observed the sacrifices to which the Japanese submitted while creating a formidable navy and laboriously building up an army recruited by universal service, and carefully organised and armed on the best European models. Neither China nor any of the Western Powers contemplated an attack on Japanese independence or Japanese territory in all these years. The country was at peace with all the world while preparations for war were made as assiduously as if an enemy were at the gates. Eight years ago Li-Hung-Chang divined the scarcely disguised intention to turn the new armaments against China in the first instance. He addressed a memorial to the Government at Peking pointing out the danger, and urging the Imperial Government to be beforehand with Japan and strike at her before her preparations were completed. The advice was neglected, Peking being as incredulous then as Europe is now as to the possibility of Japan becoming a naval and military Power of the first class. When the time came Japan acted on Napoleon III.'s advice to General Cialdini:—"Frappez fort et frappez vite!" China was brought to her knees in six months. The pretext for the war was that the protectorate of Korea—which China had exercised with great moderation and disinterestedness ever since an exiled Chinese Prince colonised and civilised the Peninsula, thirteen hundred years before the Christian era—was incompatible with Korean independence. In the last years of the sixteenth century, Japanese armies overran Korea, destroyed its towns and wasted its plains, but were eventually driven out by the Chinese. The intention was to avenge that defeat and bring China to acknowledge the superiority of her ambitious neighbour.

Foreign intervention has deprived Japan of her continental conquests, but she has secured Formosa, or at least the right to reduce the natives of that fine island to submission by force of arms. But it is not to be supposed that the projects of territorial aggrandisement, which carried the victorious standards of the Mikado almost to the Gates of Peking, will be restricted to the acquisition of Formosa and the Pescadores. Far from it. The Island Empire will now seek compensation for the disappointment in Continental Asia in the Spanish Philippine Islands and in the Dutch East Indies. The examination of the archives in the Vatican now in progress by order of Leo. XIII. brought to light last year certain very interesting documents, which show that Japan, two centuries ago, contemplated the conquest of the Philippines, and actually sought the co-operation, or at all events, the connivance of the Pope in the ousting of the Spaniards. Two Embassies were sent to Rome to inform his Holiness—then regarded in the East as the King of all Christian Kings—of the claims of Japan to the Philippines, and to ask his support, or at least his neutrality, while her forces should wrest them from the King of Spain. The Pope naturally declined to approve or sanction an unprovoked act of agression against a Christian Power. The project was laid aside by the Shogun, it being deemed too hazardous to go to war with Spain, when there was some reason to fear that the Pope might invite the other European Powers to combine in her defence. But the idea of acquiring these valuable islands has never been wholly abandoned. If our information be correct, as we have every reason to believe it to be, the next manifestation of Japanese expansive energy will be in the direction of Manilla. That considerable apprehension is experienced at Madrid is certain, and this explains what seemed wholly incomprehensible to some writers in the London press—the co-operation of Spain with Russia, France, and Germany in bringing diplomatic pressure to bear to compel Japan to give up Wei-hei-wei and Port Arthur. The possession of these two great naval arsenals would have given Japan an overwhelming maritime preponderance in the eastern seas and in the Pacific. The new Triple Alliance, had the cordial sympathy and support of Holland also, and for a similar reason. The territorial aspirations of this now aggressive Eastern Empire will not be satisfied by the Philippines. It is the settled intention of the Court of Tokyo to bring the Celebes also under its sway, so as to extend its paramount influence across the Pacific by a chain of fortresses from the Yellow Sea almost to the American Coast. Last November when the issue of the Chino-Japanese war was no longer in doubt, an influential conference was held at Amsterdam to consider the imminent danger to the security of the Dutch East Indies if the Japanese should be able to dispose as they list of the military and industrial resources of the Chinese Empire. A memorial was presented to the Government of the Netherlands dwelling forcibly on the peril that would result to European interests in the Far East from such a consummation. The memorialists urged the Government to move the other Powers to intervene and prevent the total overthrow of the equilibrium hitherto existing in that part of the world. As we know, three of the great Powers did intervene.

The Prussia of the East has no more idea of now resting on her laurels than had her great prototype after the Six Weeks' War. Peace had scarcely been signed, when crews were despatched to take over three ironclads and several cruisers which had been completed in European dockyards during the struggle with China. Before the arrival of those formidable additions to a fleet already strengthened by the armoured batleships taken from the Chinese, orders were placed in England and America for four more ironclads of exceptional power, together with some eight cruisers of the most modern type. It is not to be wondered at that Russia thereupon resolved that the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron, which had been sent temporarily to Eastern Waters, shall remain there permanently, and that their numbers shall be speedily increased. Even then Japan, when her new battleships are ready, will have a decisive superiority over the Russian marine in the Eastern Pacific. If it should become a question of deciding by the shock of arms the vital issues only too certain to arise sooner or later between Russia and Japan, the Northern Power will have to choose between defeat at sea and the despatch of the greater part of her Baltic fleet to the Japanese seas. Before such a step is taken, the Russian Admiralty will have to weigh well the possibilities opened up nearer home by the completion of the Baltic canal, which doubles the strength of the German fleet. A continuance of the understanding with the Government at Berlin on the new Eastern question would, of course, greatly simplify matters; but the risks would in any case be great. Germany was not altogether uninfluenced by political considerations of a somewhat complex character when she decided to co-operate with Russia and France in putting limits to the influence acquired by the Japanese in China under the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. Her action was in large part due to a shrewd perception of the peril threatening the growing German trade in the East. The industrial aspect of the new and sufficiently perplexing problem, which now confronts European statesmen does not concern Germany alone; it affects all countries having commercial relations with China and the Further East. India especially is affected by it as it will be our duty to point out on another occasion.

IN the light of Lord George Hamilton's speech in explaining the provisions of the Indian Budget, the Conference of the Indian Import Duties Committee held, in London, a week before the Secretary of State went back from the attitude he took up when in opposition, loses much of its interest and importance to readers on this side of the Arabian Sea. But it is to be remembered that the Lancashire spinners possess in a marked degree the British characteristic of not knowing when they are beaten, and will continue the agitation notwithstanding the fact that one on whom their hopes were centered, the present Secretary of State, has deserted them just when his help was most relied on. For this reason the remarks made at the Conference possess something more than an archaic interest, and should not be passed over without remark. The Chairman, Mr. Tom Garnett, gave a "short resumé," as he termed it, of the history of the question, chiefly remarkable for the skill with which many of its most important features—the unsatisfactory state of Indian finances for instance—were entirely left out of account. Mr. Garnett told the Conference that the contention of the Indian millowners and the Indian Government that there was in trade competition a dividing line that could not be crossed was an error, and declared that research had brought to light the fact that England had a very considerable trade with India in cloths made from counts below twenties. Whether or no this branch of the trade is so considerable as Mr. Garnett thinks, the Bombay mill-owners view it with such complacency that they are quite willing to see whatever obstacle it may be confronted with by the existing incidence entirely removed As Mr. Garnett and his friends know very well at the last meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association the Chairman expressed a desire to see the counts below twenties exempted from import duty so as to take away "the slightest shred of complaint on the part of Lancashire." But Lancashire does not wish to be deprived of the only circumstance in the present incidence of the charge at all open to legitimate complaint, unless and until the duties are entirely removed or else the Indian mills are hampered by an all-round excise. The Manchester mill-owners prefer to continue to pay the duty on the small quantity of low counts they import, rather than to lose a valuable lever in their agitation for absolute repeal. "We require in the first place entire abolition," said Mr. Whittaker, "but we also ask that if for the purpose of revenue either now or at any future time the imposition of import duties is essential, they should be imposed equally on the products of India with those of Lancashire." They know very well that this latter purpose would be entirely defeated if their low counts were allowed to come in free of duty, for it is in respect to these counts forming almost the entire productions of this country that they wish to hamper the Indian mills. But Colonel Blundell, M.P., had the courage and good sense to tell the Conference that they would make a grievous mistake if they fancied they could impose duties from England on India, and he aptly illustrated his remarks by reminding the meeting that it was precisely a policy of that kind which led to American independence. Mr. Philip Stanhope promised that he would bring the question of repeal forward when the Indian Budget was discussed, but as we now know he would have been well advised, from a Lancashire point of view, had he listened to the wise counsel of Sir William Houldsworth, and refrained from raising the matter just at a moment when the financial needs of India were brought most prominently to light. Sir William told the Conference that if the question was ventilated when the Indian Budget was presented, and then they had to withdraw their motion, or be defeated on it, their future action would be much prejudiced, and this is precisely what has happened. Sir William Houldsworth made the frank avowal that more was to be got out of the Government than out of the House of Commons, but Mr. Stanhope by forcing the hands of the Secretary of State has made apparent what was by no means certain before—that notwithstanding the presence of Lord George Hamilton at the India Office, no more is to be gained by Lancashire in this matter from the new Government, than from the Rosebery Ministry.

THE Governor-General in Council has rejected the petition of Private Thomas Stewart, now lying under sentence of death for the murder of a comrade at Fyzabad. The sentence followed a stupidly-expressed verdict, the jury apparently being more surprised than the man's counsel when the sentence of death had been pronounced. Indeed, it is stated, that had the jury doubted for a moment that the judge would act upon their recommendation to mercy they would have returned quite another verdict. There can be little doubt that Stewart intended to cause death, but not the death of the man who fell to his rifle. It might have been argued that this being the case he did not murder his comrade but killed him accidentally. And had this been done the jury might have found the man not guilty and sent him back to his regiment. But the jury was not distinguished for intelligence—indeed it seems to have been below the average which in this country is remarkably low, and now wishes it to be known that they did not return the verdict they desired and intended to. The Governor-General is supposed to have gone through the papers in the case, and to have come to the conclusion that the man has been properly convicted. We trust that his Excellency and his advisers have done so, for, as far as we are able to judge from the particulars of the case and its trial it is clearly one in which the extreme penalty of the law ought not to be suffered. We fear the unfortunate man's superiors have not done all they might be expected to in the matter, and it seems to us at this distance as though Stewart is to be allowed to hang so as become an "awful example" to which young soldiers may be referred as the least indication of dissatisfaction or mutiny. We trust his Excellency may see his way to grant a reprieve in this case, for we cannot help thinking that, considering the subsequent admission of the jury, the man was wrongfully condemned, and will be wrongfully hanged.

LANCASHIRE Conservative members intend to raise the question of the Indian Cotton Duties on the Indian Budget.

THE bimetallists will not take any further steps in the present Sessions to bring the matter in which they are interested before the House.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, has proceeded on ten days' leave from yesterday. The urgent work of his court will in the meantime be disposed of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in moving the adjournment of the debate on the revision of existing rules proposed by Mr. Dhuramsi, said that the meeting should be held at four o'clock instead of three o'clock and continued up to six o'clock. He said that the convenience of members who were professional and business men and who devoted their time to public duty, at some personal sacrifice, ought to be consulted. The Corporation of Calcutta also met at four o'clock, and he hoped that his amendment would meet their approval. The President remarked that it lay in his power to alter the time, but unless a specific notice had been given by a member previously, to fix acertain time for their meetings, he could not change the present arrangements.

MR. R. E. BRACKENBURY, clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Lord Dunraven has acknowledged that he was irly whipped in the race on Saturday, when the efender beat his yacht the Valkyrie III. by eight inutes.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports to the United Kingdom for August ow an increase of nine per cent., and the exports n per cent.

THE REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 9.

The Porte has notified the Foreign Ambassadors f the various concessions, which will be included in he Armenian Reforms, comprising the admission of Christians to smaller offices, the creation of rural olice and permission to the Dragomans to commuicate directly with the Reform Supervision Committee sitting at the Porte.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

From Post Ashreth it is reported that a man, believed to be a Kaffir, made a mad rush on an escort of the 3rd Gurkhas proceeding to Badugal to take over a prisoner of the 25th P. I. to be tried by a court-martial. The Kaffir was captured by the escort with a dagger in hand. He will be sent to Drosh for trial; and Major Coates of the 25th P. I. and two senior officers will investigate the case.

Colonel Hutchinson arrives at Drosh on the 11th instant.

THE SHAHZADA AND HIS SUITE.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 9.

The I. M. S. Clive, with the Shahzada and suite, will arrive at Karachi not later than October 8. The party will then travel by rail to Chaman, marching thence to Kandahar.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller-General, proceeds home to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. He visits Simla for final instructions.

THE MILITARY MEMBER'S TOUR.

Sir Henry Brackenbury makes an extended autumn tour, leaving Simla, on October 11, and proceeds via Murree to Bandipur to inquire into the questions of supply of transport for Gilgit, and also discuss matters connected with the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, then visits Malakand and Jammu, from there he proceeds to Secunderabad, arriving on November 13. He next visits Ootacamund at the end of November and also Madras and possibly the Andamans, *en route* to Calcutta.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO CHITRAL

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Nowshera early on the morning of the 8th instant. After breakfasting the officers of the Khelati-Ghilzai Regiment and party started for Dargai, meeting Sir George Robertson, who left Chitral on the 3rd instant. At Dargai, his Excellency met General Low and Staff, and started for Malakand in severe storm, wind, and rain, the party proceeding by the old Buddhist Road. His Excellency was much struck by the defensible nature of the country and the difficulties which our troops must have encountered in forcing the pass.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At next Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Alexander Mackenzie will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the regulation of pilgrim ships.

The Government of India now intend to postpone the consideration of the suggestion for the working section of the East Coast Railway from Vizianagram to Cuttack until the cold season. It is almost certain that there will be absolutely no opposition against the adoption of the proposal.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The Poona Polo Tournament commenced today, at 5 p.m. The ground was very heavy owing to the late rains. The attendance was fair. The match was between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Poona Gymkhana. The teams were composed of the following:—Gymkhana—Mr. Dimsdale 1, Captain Lecky 2, Captain Mathews 3, and Captain Purefoy (back) 4. Lancers—Mr. Hewlett 1, Colonel Jones 2, Mr. Griffiths 3, and Captain Gordon, (back) 4. Umpires—Captains Horne and Grantham.

In the first period play was confined to the centre. The Lancers got on, making a shot, which failed. Captain Gordon got on the ball and ran, but was stopped by a stick. A foul was claimed. Just when time was called Mr. Dimsdale got a goal from the screen in front of the Lancers' posts. Score: Gymkhana 1 to Lancers' nil.

In the second period the Gymkhana played a little more carefully. Mr. Griffiths made a goal for his side. The game became faster and the ball travelling up and down quickly. Captain Mathews then scored a subsidiary. Soon afterwards Captain Lecky scored a goal. Time was called. Score: Gymkhana 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries to Lancers' 1 goal.

In the third period two subsidiaries were scored by the Lancers. Mr. Griffiths and Colonel Jones both lost their sticks. After this centre play was witnessed, and a foul was claimed by the Gymkhana. Gymkhana scored one goal. Time was called. Score: Gymkhana 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Lancers' 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries.

In the fourth period each side got a subsidiary.

Nothing was added in the fifth period, only 3 mins. and 15 secs. being left. The Lancers got possession of the ball, and made a good run. Captain Gordon was able to equalize matters by knocking another goal. Mr. Dimsdale next tried to make a run for the goal but overrode the ball, and the goal was saved. This equalised matters, an so had to play another extra period. This was played with wider posts. The excitement amongst the spectators was great. The Lancers put in three goals quickly, and the Gymkhana hit one. The Lancers thus won the match by 2 goals. The last round was played in very bad light.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two semi-final ties in the Harris Football Tournament was played off this evening before an immense crowd, specially the military element.

The first match was played between the Loyal North Lancashires and the 7th Hussars. The Lancashires kicked off the ball and a greater part of the first period was occupied in carrying the ball up and down without any result, save a good deal of kicking out of the boundary. They next scored an easy goal. Everybody watched the game with astonishment. The game generally was a fast one. The passing of the Hussars at this period gave great hopes. A good scrimmage took place near the Lancaster ground. A goal resulted. One more goal was added by the Lancasters towards the end of the second period, and the third goal was neatly kicked by them again within two minutes of the time being called. Thus Lancaster won by three goals to Hussars nil.

The second match was between the Durhams Light Infantry and the Royal Scots. This was one of the best matches played in the Tournament, both teams were equal in form. The Scots defended the Gymkhana goal and the Durhams the Council Hall. The game was a fast and furious one. The Scots back kept every ball out in good style. A good many claims were lodged, both sides touching hands. After a hard struggle the Durhams won the match from the Royal Scots, the present holder of the cup, by three goals to nil. The final ties will now be played between the Durhams and the Loyal North Lancashire to-morrow.

THE STEAMER ARGUS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 9.

The steamer Argus reached Calcutta, yesterday, after an adventurous voyage from Australia. Of the 350 horses on board twenty-one died on the voyage.

A TICKET-COLLECTOR SENTENCED FOR COMMITTING RAPE.

The Chief Justice, on Saturday, delivered judgment in the case, in which F. J. Bartlett, ticket-collector, was charged of having committed rape upon a young coolie woman, at Asansol. The woman was taken out of the train by Bartlett and three other ticket-collectors for travelling without a ticket, and removed to a room in the station, where she was ravished by them in succession. Bartlett being the first of the four, his lordship found him guilty and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, from Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9.

Mail steamer Simla from Calcutta arrived,

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

THE DHULIA TRAGEDY.

GREAT interest is being taken by several leading Mahomedans in this city in the forthcoming trial of a number of Mahomedans at Dhulia on a charge of general rioting, and measures are being taken to have the men defended by well-known counsel. We learn that the statement made by a correspondent yesterday that Mr. S. C. Sanjana had proceeded to Dhulia to conduct the defence is incorrect. The fact is that there has not been sufficient time to adequately instruct counsel, and Mr. James Peace, the solicitor concerned, telegraphed to Mr. James H. Du Boulay, the magistrate, asking for a week's adjournment from yesterday, when the trial was to commence, on the ground that the defence had not had time to prepare their case. Mr. DuBoulay telegraphed in reply that only one day's postponement could be allowed. On receipt of this message Mr. Peace wired a renewal of his application urging in its support the importance of the case, and the impossibility of fully instructing counsel at such short notice. It is stated that if Mr. Du Boulay's reply is in the negative, the High Court will be moved in the matter.

A prominent Mahomedan in the course of a conversation with one of our representatives yesterday, said: "I am not surprised that so strong a feeling exists among the men of our community in Bombay in regard to the fatal results of the shooting of the Bhil Corps into the crowd. I am quite sure however that there is no fear of any breach of the peace in Bombay. It has been said that there was no need for the Mahomedans to assemble in the mosque on the day of the Gunpati procession, but this is altogether incorrect, as it was the "barri wafat," that is to say the anniversary both of the birth-day and the death of Mahomed. It is usual for pious Mussalmans to frequent their musjids on that day and for some days after. It is worthy of note that it was on the same anniversary that the Poona riot took place last year. There was no riot at Dhulia last year, because the route taken by the Gunpati procession was a different one. If that route has been adhered to this year no disorder would have taken place, and I cannot understand why a departure from the practice of time immemorial was allowed, more especially as Mr. Cumine has usually acted in these matters with wisdom and discretion. The best reply to the false assertion that the followers of the Prophet went to the mosque intending to attack the processionists is that many of them allowed their children to accompany them. The unpreparedness of the authorities goes to show that violent measures were not in contemplation. It is true that after the small disturbance of August 24 the mosque was surrounded by armed police, but so little did the Superintendent of Police expect anything amiss that, as I am informed, when the regrettable tragedy took place he was at an evening party. I am sure that if these sad disturbances are to be avoided Government must take care not to permit the local practices to which the people have been accustomed for years to be abrogated by new rules. Personally I should not object to a few concessions being made, but speaking from long experience of such matters, I must say that even small innovations are undesirable, because the people of both communities look upon them with suspicion, and it is difficult to get them to understand that such changes are made with the very best intention. We Mahomedans feel that one of the saddest features of the Dhulia tragedy is that our co-religionists were shot down within the precincts of the mosque, thus desecrating the sacred building."

DARING ESCAPE OF A FEMALE PRISONER AT SURAT.

A MOST daring and successful attempt on the part of a Mahomedan woman at running away from the jail was committed, on Saturday, at Surat. On Friday last, a Mahomedan woman, named Khatija, *alias* Hasabi, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dracup, First Class Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Surat, for stealing some ornament, worth Rs. 70, from the person of a Mahomedan woman, aged fifteen years, while she was asleep. Khatija was removed to the jail, on Friday evening, and imprisoned in the women's ward. She had a little child, about three years of age with her. She was seen in the ward at the time of meals, but in the morning it was discovered, that she had fled from the prison. *Modus operandi* used for the escape being most daring and skilfully contrived. Nobody saw her escape, as the night was hazy, and the moon covered by the clouds, which assisted her in the execution of her daring exploit. On a search being made it was discovered that she had removed two bars of a window, and having got out of the cell, ran up to the gallery. Tearing up her *saree* she made it into a rope, which she fastened with a pillar on the gallery, and by which she managed to come down safely on *terra firma*. She was not seen descending by anybody, but her *saree* was found next morning, worked into a rope, and suspended on a pillar. Apparently she has no clothes on her body. Notwithstanding a diligent search the police have not been able to trace her whereabouts. She has left her child behind her in the jail.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	76·4

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	82·4

FOLLOWING recent shocks of earthquake in Eastern Europe, South America, and New Zealand, a seismic disturbance is reported from Zermatt, where many houses were much shaken.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

AMONG THE HEATHER.

To aristocrats tired of the dreary drawl of city life, with its drawing-rooms, receptions, "at homes," and the rest of the playful prattle of society, the months of August and September must be especially welcome. For the next six or seven weeks, at any rate, our moorlands will echo and re-echo the crack of the gun, pointers and setters will be prancing hither and thither in quest of game, and the plump and toothsome morsel known as grouse will in the natural course of events find its way from the kitchen to the dining table. In a good many instances some dozens of miles will doubtless be covered in the search for this autumn delicacy, and plenty of men utterly unused to fatigue in other directions will be trampling the moors and hillsides from early morn to well towards sunset. This is in itself a capital thing. For creating a downright sharp appetite and sound refreshing slumber, these six or seven hours' jaunts amongst the heather are equal to anything I know. Given anything like decent weather, grouse or partridge shooting must be one of the most exhilarating occupations a man can possibly enjoy. More enjoyable still must it be to the busy man in the city, be he politician, barrister, or merchant, to get clear away from the din and bustle of his everyday life to the glorious expanse of the moors, where the skies are blue, the verdure green, and the air itself sweet and fresh with a delicious sweetness. These are times to clear away the accumulation of mental cobwebs, and fortunate is he who can roam with dog and gun unfettered with professional cares, and caring nothing for the time being about the "bulls" and "bears" of commercial life. St. Lubbock has been a splendid institution for the toiling millions, for brief though the respite from toil be the Bank Holidays have brought sunshine into lives that have quite their portion, and to spare, of squalor, wretchedness, and privations. Now that the popular holidays have passed, the busy professional man takes his turn, and thousands of the feathered tribe which but a few short days ago were haunting the purpling heather have helped to make a "bag." Deer stalking, salmon fishing, and grouse and partridge shooting each and all call for no little skill, pluck, and endurance, and though of necessity confined to a comparative few, we can all admire the prowess necessary to command success at any one of them.

A LOVELY WAIT.

Not so many years ago, when on a visit to North Wales, I had an invitation extended to me to join a small shooting party who were about to go over a rather extensive range of heather among the Berwyn mountains—that wild belt running through several counties in the North of the Principality. A few of us had settled down in Bala for a few days' fishing, and it was from here that a start was made soon after breakfast on a somewhat cool and dull morning. There were about six or eight in the party, including a couple of keepers. For quite three hours we were traversing the most primitive paths, now toiling laboriously up the long slopes, only to jolt down and down on the other side. A pony with well-laden paniers accompanied us, and strange though it may appear, this shaggy, unkempt little animal was as surefooted on the narrowest and stoniest of paths as any chamois. Such a long, tiring walk had not been my portion for many a day, and when a halt was called at noon for luncheon on the mountain side one at least of the company was perfectly ready for it. It took but a few minutes to unload the paniers, and certain am I that no dish ever set before a king could have excelled the deliciousness of the few homely eatables set before us on the grass. We were well away from everywhere, right in the very heart of the mountains which crowd the country for miles and miles around. But what gave most delight to the shooters were the acres upon acres of brown and purple heather. Lunch finished, no time was cut to waste, and in a very few minutes the loveliest of orange-and-white setters was at work. The start was an extremely lively one, more especially for me, for being altogether inexperienced, I was content to follow up the stalwart keeper some yards in the rear. We soon had some sport, for a covey of birds got up, and bang, bang, went the guns. As it happened, they came whirring across in the direction I was standing, and I was frightened nearly out of my wits by the keeper shouting to me in a voice of thunder, "Down, man, down!" In less than a second I was lying flat on my face. The guns were being turned for the second barrels to be emptied, and as I lay a couple of birds dropped quite close to me. Not at all a bad start. But it is not my intention to speak of the killing of grouse particularly. Another little experience lingers in my memory much more vividly than the "bags" secured. Three or four hours of tramping and striding amongst the heather was trying work, and the whisky flask and a few biscuits were excessively soothing. Noticing that I appeared tired, it was suggested that I should stay and rest on the hillside whilst the shooters went over a hill on the other side. This would not occupy them, it was conjectured, more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and I watched the small party out of sight round the base of the hill with a light heart. I finished my biscuits, lit my pipe, and settled down comfortably to wait for their return. How slowly the minutes flew by. Looking at my watch after what appeared to be a patient wait of quite half-an-hour, I found they had left me scarce 15 minutes, and I smoked on serenely. No guns could be heard, and then I began to wonder to myself how far it could be to the hill "on the other side." Half an-hour slipped by, and I counted the minutes almost until another quarter had gone. Still there were no signs of them to be seen or heard. As I sat there waiting, and waiting, and waiting, I began to grow fidgetty, and then nervous, and a sense of utter loneliness seized me. There were scores of sheep round about but farmhouse or cottage could nowhere be discerned. Nearer and nearer the sheep came nibbling towards me, until at length they formed a semi-circle in front, and stood stock-still staring with that peculiar glassy, vacant glare of the eye. It was a slight relief to have one's thoughts distracted for a few moments. Then making a sudden movement with my arms the diminutive creatures scampered away at their hardest, and I was practically alone again. When I realised the fact that I had been left for nearly an hour and a quarter on that bleak and lonely mountain side, I began to consider what was best to do, for I felt convinced that I had been forgotten. For another ten minutes I made up my mind to wait, and those few minutes were absolute torture. We had rambled on up hill and down for miles and miles; the very thought of having to find my way out of this vast area of heather was almost unbearable. Once let me regain the party, thought I, nothing should induce me to stray a yard away. That I must make some attempt was plain. For close upon an hour and a half I had waited and longed for the coming of friends. I could wait no longer.

ROUGH TRAVELLING.

Evidently my best method of procedure would be to gain some point of vantage from which to survey the surrounding locality. Gaining the summit of the hill on which I had spent so unpleasant a time, after a climb of half-an-hour, a magnificent, view was spread before me. As far as the eye could reach, the neighbouring mountains were one blaze of colour, a beautiful rich purple dominating the whole, with a great splash of violet here and a dab of bright pink there. But there were no keepers, dogs, or shooters to be seen, and I felt as lonely and melancholy as any Robinson Crusoe. At last a welcome "ping" of a gunshot reverberated amongst the hills, then another, and another. Nearer and more distinctly the welcome sound came, and presently I was just able to see a dog leaping amongst the heather bloom, followed by the appearance of the shooters themselves. Giving as loud a view-hallos as my lungs were capable of I attracted their attention, and the keeper at once waved for me to "come on." I started down the hillside just as fast as my legs and the broken, uneven surface would let me, and in less than half-an-hour was explaining how terribly nervous I had been, greatly to the amusement, as it appeared to me, of the keeper. There were signs of rain about, and so shooting was given up, and we made our way to the morning's camp, where tea was brewed with the aid of a peat fire, and brown water from a mountain streamlet. We had scarce finished before a heavy, impenetrable mist settled down and obscured everything, and we began to get wet without being able to realise that it was raining. Not a word of complaint escaped my lips during that weary tramp of twelve or fourteen miles home across the mountains, with the mist so thick that to see more than a yard in front was a matter of impossibility. What a sorry plight should I have been in had I waited longer than I did. My first experience of grouse shooting over a range of Welsh mountains has left impressions which are not likely to be soon forgotten. Perhaps I had better add that a capital "bag" was made.

NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

When reading the other day of the benefit match accorded to the popular little professional cricketer, Abel, and seeing that he has been pretty generally referred to as "The Guv'nor," I began asking myself how these names came about, and whether the men who rejoice in these picturesque sobriquets feel any resentment when addressed by a nickname. Most old cricketers are aware that Mr. C. I. Thornton's pet name amongst his chums was "Buns," a delightfully simple and homely appellation. Then we have "Nutty" Martin, the Kentish bowler; "Barney," the splendid cricketer from Nottingham; "Sir Robert" Peel, "Round the Corner" Smith, and lots more. Indeed, one might find scores of names in the sporting world which have been fastened on to their owners jocularly enough at first, but firmly established in course of time by constant use. Who was it, I wonder, who nicknamed the lamented Fred. Archer "The Tinman?" And why? The topic is not without interest, and one of these days I will go through a few of the modern nicknames known to the great British public. "Calling names" has been indulged in for a good many years now, some of our most noted writers having been pelted with epithets by reviewers, whilst in their turn those attacked have not always hesitated to throw the stones back again with interest. Some of our British poets have been lashed in spiteful fashion by the critics, but when it came to "calling name" more than one of the poets have sworn they were capable of holding their own. When "Christopher North" in "Blackwood" dam'd with faint praise the late Lord Tennyson's first volume of poems, the latter hit out hard in reply in a second volume, although the extract I give below has long since disappeared from "Tennyson's works." The lines are headed "To Christopher North:"—

"You did late review my lays,
Crusty Christopher;
You did mingle blame and praise,
Rusty Christopher.
When I learnt from whom it came,
I forgave you all the blame,
Musty Christopher;
I could not forgive the praise,
Fusty Christopher.

Lord Byron, as is well known, bitterly resented the criticism of Jeffrey in the "Edinburgh Review," of the time, and in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" pelted his critic most unmercifully. Jeffrey undoubtedly possessed a fatal facility for wounding the susceptibilities of those whose writings he commented on, and on one occasion at least led to his being "called out" by Moore, the meeting between the two furnishing the gossips with material for some time. Thackeray's retort on "Jupiter Jeames," a "Times" critic, who had roughly handled a republished Christmas tale by the talented author of "Vanity Fair," was considered at the time splendidly effective. "Jupiter Jeames!"—what delightful sarcasm is conveyed by the two names. Southey and Lord Byron, too, called each other names. Fortunately, these are not the sort of nicknames that their owners dote upon and in the great majority of instances have been long forgotten and forgiven.

THE ARMY NICKNAMES.

Only recently I happened to come across a booklet entitled, "Nicknames and Traditions in the Army," the perusal of which has afforded me a few hours very pleasant reading. From the 1st Regiment of Foot (now the Royal Scots) to the 87th Regiment (now the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers) all the various titles in use to-day are given, and in the great majority of instances the origin of the various nicknames by which the regiments are known have been traced. Some of them are intensely pathetic; some decidedly humorous. Take the case of the Life Guards, formed by King Charles II. in 1660, and then styled "His Majesty's Own Troop of Guards." From the little book just mentioned I glean the following:—Life Guards were at one time known as 'Cheeses,' from the old gentlemen of the corps declining to serve in it as re-modelled in 1788, saying 'that it was no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers. The old name fell into desuetude, but was revived at the battle of Waterloo, when the officer in command shouted, 'Come on, Cheesemongers, charge!' Also called 'Picadilly Butcher,' owing to their conduct at the riots of 1810 in Picadilly. Also known as the 'Tin Bellies' and 'the Patent Safeties.' There is real pathos in the little story told in connection with the Northamptonshire Regiment, nickhamed "The Steelbacks" so called from the unflinching manner in which the men took their flogging. "While serving under Wellington in the Peninsular War, one Hovenden, a private in the regiment was ordered to be flogged for his share in a breach of discipline; at the 20th lash he became so exhausted that he fainted. So annoyed were his comrades that they would not recognise him. Discovering the cause of their conduct, he marched on to the square where the Colonel was standing and told him that he (the Colonel) was a fool; for this he was again sentenced to be flogged. During the night, while laying in his cell the regiment was attacked by the French; evading the guard he escaped to the scene of the conflict, only to see his colonel wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Seizing a musket he shot the Frenchman and liberated the Colonel. After binding up his wounds he left him and was making his way back to the cell when he was struck by a bullet, and entering the cell he expired. His desire to be flogged was therefore not gratified." Steelbacks, indeed. I should think so.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. Dowse, Derbyshire Regiment, has been posted on promotion to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT T. C. W. MOLONY, 9th Field Battery, and Second-Lieutenant H. T. Russell, 2nd Field Battery, embark for India on the 18th September in charge of drafts.

THE Horse Guards have approved of an exchange of battalions between Lieutenant R. H. Monk-Mason, 2nd Battalion, and Second-Lieutenant B. J. Fagan, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

THE undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are coming out to India during the ensuing season, to succeed to vacancies on the Indian establishment,:—Captain A. R Reynolds, *vice* Colonel C. W. J. Harrison, retired; Lieutenant F. H C. Burne, *vice* Colonel R. Thompson, retired; Lieutenant F. W. Brenner, *vice* Lieutenant F. Bullock, reverted to home duty; Lieutenant A. C. Scott, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Haydon, retired; Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, *vice* Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C. S. I., promoted; Second Lieutenant E. G. Henderson *vice* Captain G. S. McD Elliot, reverted to home duty; Second-Lieutenant W. K. Russell, *vice* Lieutenant H. E. G. Clayton, reverted to home duty; Second-Lieutenant E. T. Rich, *vice* Colonel R. V. Riddell, retired; Second-Lieutenant P. E. Hodgson, *vice* Colonel Sir H. R. Thuillier, K. C. I. E., retired Second-Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, *vice* Captain B. R. Ward, reverted to home duty; Second-Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, *vice* Major A Hildebrand, retired; Second-Lieutenant W. Bovet, *vice* Captain G. A. Travers, reverted to home duty; Second-Lieutenant E. N. Manley, *vice* Captain C. C. Perceval reverted to home duty; Second- Lieutenant W. H. Chaldecott, *vice* Lieutenant E. D. Swinton, reverted to home duty.

BY the explosion of a boiler in the Gumry Hotel, Denver, United States, the building was wrecked and set on fire, and about twenty persons lost their lives.

HAVING completed the inquiry into the cordite question, upon which Lord Rosebery fell, the Cabinet has decided on a net increase of 70,000 needed to bring the supply of small arm ammunition up to the nation's requirements. A supplementary estimate for that amount will be moved. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who is making his cure at Baden-bad, Bohemia, is unlikely to be present to defend his policy. In his absence the duty of defending his action on the cordite question will fall upon Mr. Woodall, the late Financial Secretary of the War Office. It will be submitted that the Secretary of State implicitly relied upon the judgment of his professional advisers who considered there was an ample reserve of small arm ammunition, and that the needs of the Army would have been fully met had a war unexpectedly broken out.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences this afternoon on the Cooperage The Middlesex Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana play their tie off this evening, at 5 o'clock, punctually. The following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana:—Back, Marshall Reid; three-quarter backs, L. S. Hudson, V. K. Birch, P. H. Fisher, and D. H. Vines; half-backs, E. C. Bradford and H. E. John; and forwards, H. Remington, E. J. Christie, C. V. Grimstone, L. Farewell, H. Montresor, V. E. Booth, T. H. Thorburn, and W. H Cole.

THE DISTURBANCE AT DHULIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading the letter of a "Loyal Mahomedan subject of her Majesty," published in your issue of the 7th instant, in connection with the Dhulia riot, and bearing in mind the description of the riot as given by both sides, the one inevitable question which arises in an impartial mind is this:—Can subjects take the law into their own hands by setting the administrative and executive authorities at defiance and assaulting them, even supposing that the latter have erred in deciding a dispute between two parties? Under any circumstances the answer must be in the negative. In the Dhulia case of riot, the Hindus claimed the right of passing in procession with music through a public high road, while the Mahomedans claimed their right of offering prayers in their mosque, without any noice of music, &c., played at the time the Hindu procession passes. Which of the two claims was just and must be supported is a question the decision of which, under the emergency (vide Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code) of the circumstances, rests with the local executive authorities, and they in the present case decided that the Hindu procession must pass. The Mahomedans appealed to the Governor-in-Council, but were informed that the Government would not interfere with the discretion exercised by the local authorities, who are best judges as to what line of action should be adopted. The Hindu procession had, therefore, to pass, and it did pass by the public high road. Thereupon the Mahomedans became exasperated, assembled in the mosque at the time the Hindu procession was passing, and rushed out of the mosque, using violence to the District Magistrate, and committing riot. So serious was it that not only were the lives of the Hindus but even the District Magistrate's life was in danger. Under such circumstances the police who had no alternative fired on the offending mob, causing the deaths of a few of the rioters. Without saying one word as to the correctness or legality of the order of the local authorities directing the procession to pass, the question is whether personal violence of such grave nature as to apprehend danger to life can be used against a Government officer, simply because he errs in his decision. No doubt there are certain acts against which the law gives the right of self-defence; but in no case of an act of Government servant, whose official capacity is known to the parties, does the law confer the right of using violence to the Government officer concerned, even in self-defence, much less therefore in a case where there are no circumstances as in the present one to justify violence. From this point of view, and any other view is not possible in this case, the assault upon the District Magistrate had no justification whatever, and the Hindus, if they had been in the position of the Mahomedans, would have rendered themselves as much amenable to law as the Mahomedans in the Dhulia case have done. As to the theory that the police fired upon the unoffending Mahomedans one has only to say that it is too preposterous to warrant the slightest credence. It is extremely unlikely that the police would be bold enough to fire upon an unoffending assembly of people, especially in the presence of a European District Magistrate and other local authorities. Nor is it likely that an entirely disinterested European District Magistrate or any other European or Native officer would interfere with innocent Mahomedans, and much less direct the police to open the destructive fire upon unoffending people. In a word, no violence is permissible, however wrong the action of a Government officer be.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 8. JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent tragedy at Dhulia has again brought to the front the subject of the now oft-recurring riots for serious consideration. The letter of your correspondent "A Loyal Mahomedan Subject of Her Majesty" seems to call for some remarks, in which I feel sure, "all law-abiding people" will concur, and to which, I trust, you will give a place in your columns. Your correspondent's suggestions about conferring responsible posts on Mahomedans and placing them in positions, where they can advise English officials in emergencies, and also act as "media" for conciliation between contending parties, have been disposed of by Lord Harris' Government in their final reply to the Sarvajanik Sabha.

As to the regrettable occurrence at Dhulia, he thinks Mr. Cumine should have temporised, and told the Hindus with their soft music to take some other route. I am humbly of opinion such temporising has been tried, and egregiously failed. Nothing but firmness and domination on the part of the authorities will stamp out this epidemic. The Dhulia riot is one of the several instances, where the Mahomedans took up a defiant attitude against the orders of the police, and tried to use physical violence to prevent the Hindus from acting in pursuance of and taking the benefit of such orders. Whether such orders were inherently right or wrong, nothing could justify the malcontents in resorting to physical violence against officers of the State and members of other communities. In all such affrays, it would be as well, if those who act as springs of these riotous assemblies, considered carefully that defiance of Government orders by the use of physical force is not ultimately the best means of obtaining redress. Such acts, no doubt, succeed, when the officials exercise their control in a half-hearted, weak, and vacillating manner, and it is generally believed that the contagion of riot has to a certain extent spread on account of the error of the officials on the side of leniency rather than severity. The pluck, energy, and determination of the Dhulia Collector in seeing that the orders of the police were obeyed are noteworthy and commendable, and they should afford a lesson to all executive officials, where turbulence and violence against constituted authority are apprehended. It is only when people see that officials will enforce their orders whatever they may be with determination and firmness that they will give up their differences and disputes if not amicably by testing them in a civil court.

The Dhulia incident adds one more to the several of a like nature, where people in the mosque, who become riotous are not those who are actually disturbed in their prayers, and who under sudden frenzy rush out to protect, but they are others who assemble and prepare themselves to take the law into their own hands to protest what they consider their rights. To invoke sympathy or mercy or plead justification for such lawless people whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans is simply to encourage lawlessness in the land.—Yours, &c.,

A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

Bandora, Sept. 9.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I carefully read "M. G.'s" letter, published in your to-day's edition. We are still in dark as to (1) whether it is or it is not a fact that the King of Portugal has pledged his royal word to establish schools in Salsette and Bassein, and if so (2) whether his Most Faithful Majesty has done so, if not (3) whether the Bombay Eastern Indian Association or the Catholics concerned did ever represent their case to the Royal Patron, and if so, (4) whether the Crown has replied to the representation, and (5) what is the nature of that reply? I respectfully submit that until the Crown of Portugal has not expressed its inability, the Catholics concerned would do well to direct their appeals to their Royal Patron. "M. G." has written a great deal on the subject, but unfortunately hardly anything to the point. My contention, therefore, is, in no way, weakened.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. A HINDOO.

A RUMOUR has reached the City from a semi-official source that the son of the Japanese Premier is coming to England for the purpose of arranging various large contracts for the construction of war vessels and cruisers, and probably for the supply of a considerable quantity of arms He is expected in England about the end of November.

LORD CASTLETOWN, a Liberal Unionist peer, has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution in the Lord's early next session: "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;" and to move also that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that a Royal residence be established in Ireland.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received by the Governor of Vladivostock to expel all Jews resident in that far Eastern entrepot. No time of grace is allowed to the expelled beyond such short periods as are necessary for winding up their business affairs and disposing of their immovable property and household chattels. There are several hundred Jews in Vladivostock, all of whom will be now compelled to return to their native domiciles in European Russia.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 5.

THE so-called Belgaum "week" is over, and I must send you a short account of our doings. It is altogether beyond me to describe the actual racing, for not knowing much about it, and never betting, I forget now what horses ran and won. Suffice it to say that from a racing point of view I was told they were a great success. The most sanguine could not have expected to have anything but torrents of rain at this time of year in Belgaum; but strange to say, with the exception of a few short showers, fine weather prevailed throughout the meeting, and our visitors have left, congratulating us on our splendid climate. All the arrangements were perfect, thanks to the able and energetic honorary secretary, Major Minchin. The officers of the Royal Scots, Royal Artillery, and Madras Native Infantry Regiments were "at home," respectively, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and we all enjoyed and appreciated their hospitality. The Royal Scots' Band and Pipers, and one of the M. I. Regimental Bands discoursed charming programmes of music each day. All the ladies of the station, with one or two exceptions, graced the grand-stand and "lawn" and sported their best frocks and bonnets. Some of the toilettes had evidently been created in England, others were apparently built by our local "Redfern" Mr. Gopal. (I mention his name because some of his dresses were a grand success, and it is only fair that his fame should be blazoned abroad.) The bookies plyed their trade in the enclosure, and went away with their bags quite full.

A cricket team came in from Satara to battle with our local talent, viz., Mr. Bond, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Gordon Mr. Coplestone, Captain Swainson, Captain Birkbeck, Mr. Holland, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Hopwood represented Belgaum, and proved victorious in the first match played on Monday and Tuesday. A return match, one innings each, was played on Wednesday, when Satara turned the tables, but on this occasion Belgaum was unfortunately deprived of two of its best men—Mr. Holland and Captain Birkbeck—their places being taken by Messrs. Duncan and Van der Gucht.

Belgaum won the badminton matches easily, Mrs. Macpherson and Mr. Swift beating Mrs. Fry and Captain Piers in the mixed, and Mr. Swift and Mr. Holland beating Captain Piers and Mr. Arthur. In the gentlemen's doubles at tennis, however, Satara got their revenge, for Mrs. Fry and Captain Piers *walked round* the Belgaumites, and Mrs. Chauner and Mr. Swift, and Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Swift were simply not in it against Captain Piers and Mr. Arthur.

At golf, the Belgaum champions the Rev. Jenkins Bowen and Surgeon-Major Barton, won by two holes over their Satara opponents, whilst Mr. LeMesurier and H. H. Aga Khan, representing Poona, won a well-contested game against Mr. Lushington and Surgeon-Major Barton, Belgaum.

The dance given by the Royal Scots on the 29th was a most enjoyable one, and passed off brilliantly. The Mess-house was most tastefully decorated with plants and evergreens and flags of all nations abounded in the supper-room. The grounds were beautifully illuminated by many coloured "butties." Colonel Drury-Shaw and his officers were kind and gracious hosts, looking after their guests with untiring energy. A sumptuous supper was served about midnight, which I need hardly say was appreciated, and done full justice to. The string band of the regiment played a charming programme, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till the small hours of the morning. The "Reels," the great feature of the evening, were eagerly witnessed. Ten officers of the regiment and a corresponding number of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, with General Badcock, Colonel Elles, Major Duff and Lieutenant Lyon, left Simla for the Swat Valley on Friday afternoon. General Sir Robert Low will meet the party on the Malakand.

AN inquiry is proceeding at the Income Tax Office, Rangoon. It is alleged that one of the assessors tampered with the registers, removing one sheet and substituting another, making a large alteration on one of the assessments.

COLONEL DURAND, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will arrive in Simla on his return from leave to England in time to start on tour with His Excellency.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE, Survey of India Department, who has done such excellent work last cold weather in the Mekong Valley, has been granted two years furlough.

THE Pamir Commission are now in Camp, east of the Aksu River. Orders regarding the return of the British party issue during the next few days, as the start for India should be made by the middle of the month. Otherwise the passes may be closed by snow.

WHEN Sir George Robertson returns to Gilgit next month the Political Officers under his orders will be Captain Minchin and Lieutenants Gurdon and Kennion. Captain W. H. N. Stewart, now officiating in charge of the Gilgit Agency, will then proceed on furlough.

A GLOOM has been cast over Agra by the death of Mr. H. Clarke, Deputy Magistrate, who was very popular with all classes of the community. In attempting to open a chest of drawers, he got a splinter into his hand, which produced blood-poisoning, with fatal results.

A SHORT time ago a little boy was seized by an alligator on the Sepua river, a tributary of the Tapti, at Dewa in the Melghat. Three Bhoiees, named Chartu, Bheekia, and Ragho, ran to the rescue and seized the boy's arms and dragged him to the shore, but the *mugger* succeeded in biting off his right leg at the knee. He was taken to the Kalamkar Hospital and died in nine days. The Deputy Commissioner gave each of the Bhoiees Rs. 10 for their intrepidity.

THE nuns and pupils at Ramnie Convent, Naini Tal, received a scare a few nights ago. They had all gone to bed, when they were startled by the report of a gun and the ringing of the convent bell. It appears that the chowkidar, going his rounds, came upon two fellows creeping into one of the class rooms; he challenged them, and as they turned on him he fired. Thereupon, the men ran away. The convent now has two police guards.

THE Report of the Administration of the Chin Hills for 1894 shows what progress is being made in dealing with the Central and Southern tracts. Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, has done splendid work in the last six years, and leaves his post covered with well-deserved honour. Last year the turbulent village of Thetta was dealt with. It had given much trouble in the past, and one small force was actually repulsed in an attack upon it. A small column of 200 men with two mountain guns did the work without a shot being fired. The Chins have a great dread of artillery, and the Thetta people passively allowed their village to be occupied. Disarmament followed at once, and Mr. Carey then determined to deal with the tribes to the south and west. The Yokwas voluntarily surrendered their guns, and before the season closed nearly 2,000 arms had been collected. This brings up the total of guns collected, since the Chin Hills were occupied, to 4,300, a number which may well cause pleasant surprise. There still remain the Tashons in the central districts to be dealt with. They have behaved extremely well since Falam was garrisoned, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in enforcing the demand for a due proportion of their guns. They cannot complain that exceptional measures are being taken against them, for the other clans have been disarmed, and there is no reason why they should be exempted from the general rule.

FROM Armenia it is reported that the persecutions of Christians continue. The tax-collectors in the Sassun district, though the villages are ruined by last year's massacres, are trying to levy the normal assessment and Kurdish raids are repeated. In fact the condition of affairs is in no way improved. According to the *Daily News* hundreds are dying of starvation in Armenia. The Odessa corrresponent of the *Daily News* says that according to private advices from Tiflis the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus is quietly carrying out a series of military dispositions along the Russo-Armenian frontier. At various points the numbers of troops are being increased and being moved nearer the frontier line, ostensibly merely as a precautionary measure against possible Kurdish raids, but in well informed quarters it is looked upon as a preparation for instant action in case of certain eventualities connected with the intervention of the three Powers on behalf of the Armenians.

A HORRIBLE story comes from Anantapur, a district in the Madras Presidency, where, according to the *Hindu*, a Brahmin of about 25 years of age, and a young Brahmin woman are awaiting trial for the murder of the latter's husband. The young woman was the wife of the officiating priest of a Temple at Todpatri. They were invited by another "guru" to journey with him to a temple, and they started off. On the way the young "guru" fell in love with his companion's wife, and the husband noticing that the intimacy was growing stronger day by day, rebuked his wife and desired to return to his own temple. The homeward journey was commenced, but the young "guru" continued with the party, and the young woman proposed to her lover to kill her husband. They halted at a small temple on the way, prepared their food and partook of a hearty meal which included some strong drink. According to our contemporary, the wife abstained from taking any drink herself on this occasion, but "made her husband quite drunk." He soon fell asleep and at about midnight the young lover quietly got up and cut the priest's throat. The young lovers after hiding the body went to Hyderabad, where they lived as husband and wife. The police, however, were soon on their track and they were arrested and taken back to the scene of the murder.

AFTER THE pacification of Upper Burma proper there was much to be done in bringing under control the wild tribes on the west, holding the hills from Manipur to Arakan. The Chins resented the closing of the plains country to their raids, as they could no longer loot villages and carry off Burmans into slavery. Expedition after expedition had to be sent against them, and some of these were by no means successful. It was tedious work, as the country was practically without roads, and our troops had difficulty in penetrating to the more distant villages. But in the end success was gained from a military point of view, and the creation of posts such as Fort White, Haka and Falam secured our hold upon the territory. General Palmer's little campaign in the northern districts was so thoroughly carried out that the tribesmen have given no trouble since, and a battalion of military police is now sufficient to maintain order there. Similarly it is contemplated to withdraw the regular troops from the south, military police replacing them. But this step can only be taken when the clans have been disarmed, for the Chines are apt to give trouble so long as they have firearms in there possession. They are adepts in rude jungle warfare, and with limitless forests in which they can take refuge, are inclined at times to think they can wear out the patience of our officers.

NEWS comes from St. Petersburg of a terrible outrage, believed to be due to Nihilist machinations, at the artillery barracks of Tula, a hundred miles south of Moscow. Detailed information is difficult to obtain, but it is alleged that a subterranean mine which had been secretly laid under the buildings, suddenly exploded, and three hundred soldiers and many officers are reported killed or wounded. The buildings were completely wrecked.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the steamer Queen Victoria, the other day, was fined Rs. 75 for entering Rangoon river without a pilot.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee, Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Cowasjee Hormusjee. T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Domnick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acocio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee the Corporation recorded the annual report of the working of the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital for the year 1894.

THE JAFFER SULLEMAN DISPENSARY.

The Corporation recorded statistical report and returns of the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for the year 1894.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Corporation also recorded letter to the President, dated 9th August, 1895, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, forwarding the annual report of the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1894-95 and Government resolution thereon.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation further recorded monthly return of the sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, at Arthur Road, for July, 1895, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1893 and 1894.

THE LIGHTING OF NAWIWADI.

The Corporation then considered the Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 7th August, 1895, "that the Corporation be recommended to inform Mr. Ballajee Canoba and others, in reply to their petition, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the lighting of Nawiwadi Lane, that the Corporation adhere to their resolution, dated 18th July last."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the petitioner be informed in terms of the resolution of the Standing Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved as an amendment that the consideration of the petition from Mr. Ballaji and others be postponed until after the joint opinion of counsel on the question of lighting had been laid before the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the amendment, which was carried.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTIES IN CHARGE OF MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 10th August, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, stating, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution, dated 18th ultimo, that at the end of the Executive Engineer's report, which will be embodied in the Administration Report for 1894-95, now under preparation, there will appear a statement of the properties in charge of the Municipality, but not in the form, which the Corporation require. To prepare a list of the properties in the form adopted by the resolution would take too long a time to admit of its being incorporated in this year's report.

On the motion of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, it was resolved to record the letter.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, in accordance with the notice of motion given by him, moved that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is desirable that whenever any vacancies of inspectors or sub-inspectors of the Health Department occur, the Commissioner should, in filling up vacancies, give preference to qualified medical men and apothecaries. In support of his motion Dr. Ismael observed that the Health Officer himself was of opinion that the inspectors in the Health Department should be qualified men, who understood the science of sanitation, and whose employment in the department would eventually save a great deal of expenditure, particularly on occasions, when cholera and other epidemics broke out.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the motion.

Dr. N. N. Katrak supported the motion, remarking that hygiene was taught in their colleges, and there were a number of qualified men in Bombay, who well understood hygiene, but who had no scope to utilize their knowledge. If the appintments in the Health Department were given to qualified men they would certainly bring to bear their knowledge and intelligence on questions of sanitation, which would benefit the general health of the town.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta observed that a similar resolution was passed by the Corporation in 1887. It was a most desirable and important resolution, and he hoped that the Commissioner, who administered the sanitary affairs of the city in a quiet, though very able and intelligent manner, would give a fair and impartial consideration to the wishes expressed by the Corporation. He did not ask the Commissioner to employ qualified men to the entire exclusion of practical men, but what the Corporation wanted was the admixture of the two classes of men, whose appointment would result in benefit to the sanitary interest of the city.

Dr. Blaney said that in Europe qualified men were called upon to fill the posts in the Health Department, and if the Commissioner employed qualified medical men in Bombay the Health Officer would derive valuable and intelligent aid from his subordinate officers.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that the resolution was an important one. In boroughs and small towns in England, with a population of thirty or forty thousand people, they had more health officers, whereas in Bombay there was only one Health Officer to look to the sanitary interests of a population of over eight hundred thousand men. There ought to be more than one Health Officer in Bombay, and they ought to be made responsible for the distriots in their charge.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

DEATH-RATE RETURNS.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Dr. Dadachanji moved "that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to demand from the Health Officer (a) a return of the death-rate as compared with the varying age constitution of the population in each district during the past twenty years; (b) a comparative table showing the death-rate in drained and undrained districts during that period, an asterisk being placed against such of the drained and undrained districts in which the public health has suffered since the introduction of the Tansa water."

The motion being duly seconded, was put to the vote and carried.

THE CORPORATION AND THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinathji moved in the terms of notice given by him that the Joint Schools' Committee be requested to furnish the Corporation with a copy of the minutes of their proceedings of each meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the Corporation being a body, which contributed largely towards primary education, they were entitled to know all about the business transacted by the Joint Schools' Committee.

Dr. Katrak endorsed this view.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, speaking as one of the four members of the Joint Scoohls' Committee appointed by the Corporation, said that he was surprised that such a proposition should have found any support. The business of administering the schools related to the appointment of teachers, the renting of houses, and other matters of detail, which had no interest whatever for the Corporation. If such details were brought before the Corporation, the members of the Joint Schools' Committee would be bothered every now and then. He regretted to say that recently there had been a tendency in the Corporation to take up individual cases, as for example, cases of assessment of certain individual property, and if such a motion, as proposed by Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji was carried, there might be a tendency on the part of that body to interfere with the executive functions of the Joint Schools' Committee. Such interference was unnecessary and likely to cause mischief. All the salient points in the Joint Schools' Committee's administration were generally embodied in the Municipal Commissioner's annual administration report, and the Corporation had accordingly a general idea of the working of that body placed before them. He would not be surprised if the Committee which had its minutes only written and not printed would consider it undesirable to furnish the Corporation with their minutes, which dealt only with matters of details. If the Corporation, however, desired to be enlightened on certain points in respect of the administration of primary education, the Committee would be only too willing to supply the necessary information.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, the chairman of the Joint Schools' Committee, concurred with the last speaker in the observations made by him, and pointed out that the Committee would be jealous of any interference in respect of their executive functions by the Corporation, but the committee would be too glad to show to any member of the Corporation their minutes or give any information regarding their working if he only expressed a wish to that effect to the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani rose to speak in favour of the resolutions when Mr. Dharamsi interrupted him with a view to correct Mr. Sayani's statement.

Mr. Sayani said: Mr. President, Is Mr. Dharamsi right in interrupting a member when he is addressing the Corporation? Mr. Dharamsi is breaking the rule of the Corporation.

Mr. Dharamsi: Prominent members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, have also been breaking the rule. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Sayani: Well, Sir, it is a strange argument indeed.

Mr. Dharamsi: It is not.

Mr. Sayani. Is Mr. Dharamsi the President? (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharamsi: No, I am not.

Mr. Sayani: I hope Mr. Dharamsi will not interrupt me any more. If I am not in order the President will tell me so; or if a member raises a point of order I will sit down. I don't want any interruptions. Mr. Sayani, continuing his remarks said that the Corporation should not throw out the motion, simply because it was considered inadvisable that they should not be furnished with details of the administration of the Joint Schools' Committee.

Professor Muller said that he could not help admiring the energy of the honourable mover of the resolution.

Mr. Mehta: You are not addressing the Legislative Council that you should call Mr. Dhakji the honourable mover. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharamsi: Here is Mr. Mehta now interruptiog a member when he is addressing the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Professor Muller said that he wished to know if the course proposed by the mover would not lead to a vexatious interference with the executive powers of the Joint Schools' Committee. The laying of the minutes every month before the Corporation would not be productive of any good, but on the contrary the interference with the matters of detail in discipline and administration would lead to mischief.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta pointed out sections in the Act showing that the Corporation had the power to ask for the minutes from the Joint Schools' Committee but since two of its members had stated that the Committee might not probably comply with the request of the Corporation, he did not wish to place the Corporation in a humiliating position by adopting Mr. Dhakji's motion. They might simply under the circumstances ask the Committee if they would not consider it feasible to supply with a copy of the minutes, and should they decline to do so, it would be open for the Corporation to frame a new by-law and to obtain the sanction of the Government to such a by-law. With that view he moved an amendment that the Committee be requested whether it would be feasible for them to supply minutes of their proceedings to the Corporation every month.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dhakji then with the permission of the Corporation having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote, and carried *nem. con.*

REVISION OF RULES.

In accordance with the notice given by him Mr. Dharamsi moved that a committee be appointed to revise the existing rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation. The committee to have power to call for Municipal persons and papers and to consult the Municipal solicitors.

In support of his motion, Mr. Dharamsi, in course of his speech, said that he had been contemplating for sometime past giving that notice of motion, but he hastened to do it for the supplemental agenda of September, which would otherwise have appeared in the regular agenda of October, for the reason that an oracle had divined that his civic career was coming to a premature end, and that his fate was sealed. (Laughter.) Time alone would show whether that prophesy was destined to be fulfilled, but as nobody knew what was in the womb of time, and lest that "Sir Oracle" might revolutionize Bombay, and get himself appointed "Sealer-General" with power to make, or mar the career of citizens, and lest they might pass out of the regime of the present Kaiser-i-Hind (Queens Empress) and pass to the regime of another Kaiser-i-Hind, a body without a soal—(laughter)—he thought it prudent to seize time by the forelock, and give notice of motion at once. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Dharamsi having pointed out several defects in the existing rules said that he hoped that the motion would be acceptable to all.

Mr. Cuffe, in proposing an adjournment of the debate, took the opportunity to inquire whether it would not be practicable to make slight alteration in the hours of their meeting. He thought it was not too much to say that they had at the Corporation, a large number of members who had professional and business engagement to fulfil, and it was desirable so far as it lay in their power to recognise the convenience of those members, who had their private affairs to attend to, and at the same time were willing to give up a portion of their time to public duties. He thought that the Corporation might, under the circumstances, do well to meet at four o'clock instead of three o'clock in the afternoon, and finish their business at six, as was done by the Corporation of Calcutta. He knew that the change of time would not in any way inconvenience the Municipal Commissioner. He accordingly proposed that the meeting be adjourned till Thursday next at four o'clock.

The President said that the fixing of the hour under the Act lay with him, but as there was no distinct notice of motion given by Mr. Cuffe to enable him to give his decision in the matter, he adjourned the meeting to Thursday next at three o'clock as usual.

PALITANA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Palitana:—The crop prospects this year are expected to be very favourable, especially the cotton crop, if it rains a little more in a few days. On account of scanty rainfall the crops were not up to the mark last year. The health of the people here is excellent.

The Thakore Saheb, having received the fruits of English education, takes much interests in educational matters, and some days ago laid the foundation-stone of the Lord Harris School, which is being built to prepetuate the memory of the ex-Governor at a cost of forty thousand rupees. It will be ready within the next few months, and its opening ceremony will be performed either by a high Government official or by the Thakore Saheb. Recently his Highness gave ten thousand rupees for the repairing of several Gujarati schools in his territory.

The new law-court building is now ready, and the proceedings of the court are now being carried on on English principles, the new system giving much satisfaction to the people here.

It is the intention of his Highness the Thakore Saheb to build a new jail on the latest sanitary principles, by which the inconvenience and trouble which are experienced in the present jail will be avoided.

A large number of patients are visiting the new hospital daily, which is under the charge of Dr. Vurjivandas Damodhardas, the chief medical officer of the State, the average daily attendance of the patients being from a hundred and fifty to two hundred. The Thakore Saheb visits the hospital daily, enquiries after the health of the patients, and takes a good part in its management.

Mr. Haridas, the Revenue Commissoner, will retire shortly on account of increasing years.

Mr. John Dias, the Dewan, has resigned, and there are a hundred applicants for his place, some with strong recommendations. Mr. Ghosaisi, the Nasb Dewan, who is at present in good health, is now acting for the Dewan.

A pucca-built road has been made between Palitana and Songadh which has been in a very dilapidated condition, and the new road is a great blessing to the large number of pedestrians travelling between the places.

It is now under contemplation to build an embankment over the river between Bheravnath and Songadh, and it appears from the correspondence which has been going on that there is every probability of its being sanctioned by the Thakore Saheb.

The case of Mottee Shree Bhaiat is now being heard before Mr. Kennedy at Porebunder, and it will occupy many hearings on account of some intricate points in the case.

Prince Lakhderjee is on a visit here to see his mother who is ill.

Lawn tennis being the favourite game of the Thakore Saheb, his Highness practises it every morning in company of Prince akhderjee and some Durbar officials. A new tennis court is being built at Nazarbaug.

AT present the odour of flower is strengthened by moistening them with an alcoholic solution of the corresponding essential oil or perfume manufactured artificially. This is done upon a large scale with violets, rose hawthorns, &c. For such "doctoring" the artificial oils of rose, violet, &c., are advantageously employed. For fixing the odour, which would prove fugacious, glycerine is employed. Some manufacturers sell the perfumes for flowers already prepared. Let us mention in this line "violettine," Composed of 100 grammes of alcobol, 100 of glycerine, and 10 of essence of violet; and "geranioline," a similar preparation in which the essence of violet is replaced by geraniol or artificial oil of rose. In order to renew flowers exhausted by time or carriage, their extremities are immersed in vessels containing a weak solution of sal ammoniac. After this their youth is renewed with a little essential oil.

THE BLANEY STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Towards the close of last week the final proceedings of the Committee of the Blaney Memorial Fund were reported, showing that the work of the Committee was completed, and the balance of the fund collected disposed of.

The citizens of Bombay have put great honour upon me in erecting a statue to commemorate my services to the city, but until now, there was no appropriate opportunity to thank my fellow-citizens for their generous recognition. I was necessarily absent from all the meetings that were held in furtherance of the erection of this statue, and could only observe silence at all that was said and done at these meetings. But now that the work has been completed, not only is silence no longer necessary, but an imperative obligation rests upon me to break that silence and allow my long pent-up feelings of gratitude the fullest expression.

Considering who and what I am, and what I have been, namely a poor and humble citizen of Bombay, and nothing more, I am amazed that my fellow-citizens should unite to give expression to the public will by erecting a statue to commemorate the work of my life in this city. The people of Bombay have for generations exhibited a large-hearted generosity towards their friends and I am made a sharer in that generosity. I have lived a long and busy life in this city. My unusually close social relations with the people have constrained me to love the people, while the representative public positions I have occupied have moulded me to the work, causing me to take an abiding interest in the city, to ardently wish for its prosperity and to rejoice in its progress. I have somehow become one of the people, and in the best and highest sense of the term a servant of the people. All this is known to all classes of the present generation, as it was known to the generation that is now passing away. Even the children in the streets well cheer me as I pass in their own demonstrative way, and with cheers which cannot be misinterpreted, while their mothers, forgetting the extreme oriental reserve observed by native ladies towards Europeans, receive me with a familiarity and a friendliness which is pleasant to behold, removing as it does all restraint from free and friendly communication.

I have served the city long, and this is all I dare venture to say. Whether I have served it faithfully or usefully will be decided by my fellow-citizens, but this much I may say, I know of no special merit in my services, of no merit at all which is not shared in by others. I have often come short of my duty, have sometimes committed errors, and have missed many opportunities, the honour which has been conferred on me by my fellow-citizens comes not from public virtue in me, but from the generous hearts of the people of Bombay.

If there are trials, and troubles, and difficulties in public life, that life has nevertheless its pleasant side. If there are times of depression there are also times of rejoicing, and there is, moreover, the inward satisfaction arising from the conviction that no obvious duty has been shirked or neglected, and that no public interest has been betrayed by partizanship. After an experience of thirty years of active public citizen life I can call to mind many occasions for rejoicing at good work successfully performed, I have, therefore, had my compensations and my consolations, and have not found good citizenship and an active life, an unprofitable vanity or a vexation of spirit.

On the bright evening in which Lord Lansdowne, the then Viceroy of India, met the citizens of Bombay at Chinchpoogly to open the Tansa Water-works, who amongst that large and intelligent assemblage of citizens can fail to remember the chief incidents of that opening? As the water from the underground main flew upwards through the hydrant at his Lordship's command and rose in silvery expanding loops and sprays high above the heads of the surrounding multitude of observers, like a sanitary meteor ushering in a long wished-for and necessary blessing, loud huzzas from the spectators testified their approval of the accomplishment of a magnificent work, which would give health and life to the city by affording an unfailing supply of one of the greatest necessities of life for many generations. Gladness and rejoicing were the great features of that inauguration, and if the happiness of a million of the Queen's subjects could afford satisfaction to the Indian ruler, Lord Lansdowne probably had a full share in the happiness which plainly showed itself in a sympathetic and general rejoicing of the great assembly.

I was present at Tansa with Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major Tulloch, as an observer, of the enormous capacity of the future Tansa water reservoir on the occasion when the first water was let-in.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The remarkable discovery of giant fossil elephants in the Ballastiere of Tilloux (Charente), France, which we have already signalled, consists, firstly, of two elephant's tusks, very slightly curved, the largest being actually about 9 feet long. The usual length of well-grown tusks is 5 or 6 feet. These fossil tusks have been carried by an animal much taller than the mammoth in the museum of St. Petersburg. Between the tusks were found two upper molars, which are similar to those of the Elephas Meridionalis, whose remains are found in earths dating from the end of the Pliocene epoch, such as the Forest Bed of England.

Many molars of the Elephas Antiquus have also been found in the quarry at Tilloux, and also a few remains of the mammoth (Elephas Primogenius). Thus the teeth of the Elephas Antiquus are here associated with those of a forerunner and a successor, the Elephas Meridionalis. Molars of the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, bison, and elk were also dug out. Worked flints, of great beauty, including arrow heads, discs, and plates were picked up with the bones, one weapon being found under a tusk of the E. Meridionalis. The discovery was made by M. Le Blanc near the village of Nerolle, in the canton of Segonzac, and the bones were studied by M. Marcellin Boule.

According to Professor Wiesner, the celebrated upas tree of Java is very rare. The original tree of Leschenhault (Antiaris toxicaria) has been felled, and in the whole island Wiesner could only hear of three wild individual trees belonging to the genus and closely allied to the A. toxicaria. One of these is the A. innoxia, and harmless. Another is poissonous, one drop of the latex being sufficient to kill a dog. The third tree has not been examined. The botanical garden of Tjikomoh, however, contains about seventy plants, and as no ill effects arise from their presence, the stories of poisonous exhalations are believed to be exaggerated. The latex is poisonous, however, if it reaches the blood through a wound.

Dr. J. M. Macfarlane has found that certain light rays influence sensitive plants, such as the oxalis stricta, and the cassia. Red rays make the leaflets fold up strongly yellow rays more feebly, green rays hardly at all, and blue rays, like ordinary daylight, have no effect on them. Red, yellow, and green sheaths for leaf and flower buds are apparently designed to protect the growing bud from the more intense blue-violet rays.

The planet Venus is now in a favourable condition for observation. She appears as a crescent moon, and reached her greatest brilliancy on the 14th of last month. The curious notch observed in her southern horn by a Viennese astronomer lately may be explained by the shadow of a mountain mass or a volcanic crater in the Antarctic region of the planet. Surface markings are so rarely seen on Venus that her period of axial rotation has not been settled beyond dispute. Schiaparelli asserts that she probably turns about once during a revolution round the sun, and, if so, her days and nights must be several months long. As her orbit is nearly a circle, and as her axis is almost perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, there cannot be much variation in her seasons. We have now a good opportunity of deciding the matter.

Next to Venus, the planet Saturn is the most conspicuous in the heavens just now. He is visible some ten degrees east of Spica, the bright star in Virgo. By the end of the month he will set too early to be well seen with a telescope. Mercury, Mars, and Neptune are too near the sun at present. Jupiter cannot be well studied until the autumn.

An ethnographical exhibition of West African families, with their huts, domestic animals, &c., has been organised in the Champs de Mars, Paris, by MM. Barbier. Specimens of the various races of the country, including natives of the Niger, French Soudan, Senegal, and other regions live apart in their own houses, and follow their usual occupations in their true costumes, without having been taught to play a part before hand. It is, therefore, a true ethnographical exhibition, and not a sophisticated version of their wild life, after the manner of Buffalo Bills show.

The Ordnance Board of the United States Army recently tested a "rawhide cannon" at Sandy Hook. The gun consists of an inner tube of steel, wound with strips of rawhide, as in our own "wire gun," and then enclosed in an outer shell of steel. This "leather gun" resembles an ordinary cannon, but is thicker and lighter. It is the invention of Mr. F. Latulip, of Syracuse, N. Y.

That tested at Sandy Hook was 5ft. 8in. long, and of 25in. in calibre. It weighed 4501bs., and included two layers of copper wire over the rawhide. The gun actually withstood a pressure of 30,360 lbs. on the square inch. The recoil was about 6ft., and the carriage broke down under the severe test. The experiments agreeably disappointed the Ordance Board, who expected a fiasco, and are to be resumed when the carriage is repaired.

The Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead, U. S., have been trying an electrical method of reheating molten metal which has chilled before it could be poured into the moulds. The plan is due to Mr. Kinkey, their electrician, and is an application of the electric arc, such as is employed in welding metal. The experiment was successful, but it was found that the workmen required to use dark glasses to defend their eyes from the glare.

Professor E. L. Richards, of Yale University, in treating of physical and mental education, points out that muscular and mental exertion is not the only thing required. Nutrition must also be attended to, else the best muscular exercise, if long continued, does harm rather than good. Next in importance to nutrition comes fresh air to make pure blood. Exercise should be taken in the purest air to be had. The skin should not be neglected. In fact, all the laws of hygiene should be observed. Tests and measurements by a competent physician should be made of the person to find the best sort of exercise for him. Systems of exercise are only important in what they can do for that person, and, applied without judgment, may prove a failure. The person exercising must be studied, as well as his environment, and the exercise must be adapted to his needs.

A self-moving carriage race, between Chicago and Milwaukee, is to be decided on November 2nd. The first prize is 2,000 dollars and a gold medal, and the competition is open to all the world. The second prize is 1,500 dollars, and if the first fails to a foreigner, will go by preference to the most successful American competitor. The third prize is 1,000 dollars, and, like the fourth of 500 dollars, is open to all comers.

Professor McAdie, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, has devised a system of meteorological observations of the higher atmosphere by means of kites. Ten kites, the two leaders 6ft. by 7ft., and the eight followers 5ft. by 6ft., will be flown to a height of two miles and kept there for twelve hours. They will carry registering thermometers and other instruments, and their heights will be calculated by a surveyor's transit theodolite. By such kites Mr. McAdie hopes to map out the atmosphere as regards temperature, pressure, electricity, and so on.

Dr. A. Ernest, of Caraccas, Venezuela, having discovered three nephrite or cloudstone axes in that country, it became a question whether or not they had come from Turkestan or Burmah. All three are of a clear green shade, without the milkiness of the Chinese nephrite. It is acknowledged, however, that colour alone is not a reliable test, and that a chemical or microscopic examination would be required to settle the question. Probably the mineral will yet be found in Central or South America.

Mr. W. C. Kerr, President of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, has urged the desirability of forming "County Parks" in the island and the United States generally, for the purpose of preserving portions of the primeval forests and their denizens. These parks might be scattered throughout the county, and connected by roads. They would serve for native botanic gardens, and be much more interesting than conventional parks. One of the oldest parks in Chicago is now being modified so as to display the native wild plants of the district. The idea may be commended to our own County Councils.

Fallacies about the moon are numerous, such as that the full moon clears away the clouds; that you should only sow beans or cut down trees in the wane of the moon; that it is a bad sign if she changes on a Saturday or Sunday; that two full moons in a month will cause a flood; that to see the old moon in the arms of the new brings on rain, and many others, of which a catalogue alone would take up a good deal of space. M. Flammarion says that "the moon's influence on the weather is negligible. The heat reaching us from the moon would only affect our temperature by twelve-millionths of a degree; and the atmospheric tides caused by the moon would only affect the barometric pressure a few hundredths of an inch—a quantity far less than the changes which are always taking place from other causes." On the whole we are disposed to agree with the rhyme which thus sums up the subject:—

"The moon and the weather
May change together;
But change of the moon
Does not change the weather.

Even the halo round the moon has been discredited, for Mr. Lowe found that it was as often followed by fine weather as by rain, and Messrs. Marriott and Abercromby found that the lunar halo immediately preceded rain in thirty-four cases out of sixty-one. We always have a lingering hope that some future meteorologist will disentangle the overlapping influences, and arrive some day at a definite proof that our satellite after all has something to do with our weather.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Woolbert, Surgn-Capt. Bengal, D F Force, on leave, from Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Brush, Lt, Bengal, R I. Fus, from leave, from England.
Leitham, Capt, Bengal, 5th Drs Guards, on leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Bell, Lt-Col, Bo, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
King, Capt, Bo, D A A G M, from leave, from England.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Punjab, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Richards, Lt, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Philliott, Capt, Punjab, 3rd P Cavy, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Hickman, Capt, Punjab, A G Dept, on duty, to Karachi.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Punjab, Norfolk Regt, from leave, to Dagshai.
Brush, Lt, Bengal, R I, Fus, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Leitham, Capt, Bengal, 5th Drs Guards, to rejoin, to Meerut.
King, Capt, Ms, D A A G M, to rejoin to Secunderabad.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Richards, Lt, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Friday at 3-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Friday at 3-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No. 3703 Vol. S. Beeby.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Sword drill for all members at the Town Hall this evening.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba ranges on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant, from 4 p.m. A match between Troops having been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 7.)

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to the Rev G O'F Willcocks, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, Chaplain of Kamptee.

The Chief Commr is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr R W G Marshall, I C S, Assist Commr, Nimar, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 3rd class.

(*N.-W. P and Oudh Gazette*, September 7.)

Mr C S Platts, Head Master, High School, Etawah, privilege leave for one month and fourteen days.

The Rev G E Oldham, of the Addl Clergy Society, to officiate as Civil Chaplain of Allahabad during the absence on sick leave of the Rev O D Watkins.

The Hon the Chancellor is pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to be Fellows of the Allahabad University:—

Arthur Henry Haring-on, Esq, M A, Indian Civil Service;
Vincent Arthur Smith, Esq, B A, Indian Civil Service.

Honorary Surg-Lieut G T Leopold, in civil medical charge of the Lalitpur subdivision of the Jhansi district, to the charge of the Civil Hospital, Allahabad.

Milly Asst Surg M Murphy, in charge of the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, to the civil medical charge of the Partabgarh district as a temporary arrangement.

Mr D R Lyle, Asst Magte and Collr, on return from furlough to the Shahjahanpur district.

Mr J J Larkin, Depy Collr, from Shahjahanpur to Almora.

Mr G E B Roberts, Depy Collr, from Moradabad to Shahjahanpur.

The services of Mr Frank Finn, Depy Supdt of the Indian Museum, are transferred to the Forest School, Dehra Dun, for two months.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 4.)

Mr W R Bright, offg Magte and Collr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Mr E W Collin, offg Magte and Collr, 24 Parganas, is appointed to act as Secy, Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr M Finucane.

Mr W H H Vincent, offg Magte and Collr, Bankura, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of the 24-Parganas during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F R Colvin.

Mr P C Lyon, Settlement Officer, Muzaffurpur, is allowed leave for 25 days.

Mr A R Bean, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bettia, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Benares Agency, and is posted to the Allahabad Division, vice Mr H J Lloyd, transferred.

Mr H J Lloyd, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Allahabad is transferred to the Bihar Agency in the interests of the public service, and is posted to the Muzaffarpur Division, vice Mr W T Hyves, on deputation.

Mr G O R Nicholson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Bettia Division, vice Mr A R Bean, transferred.

Surg-Lieut-Col W F Murray, Civil Surg of Shahabad, is allowed leave for forty-two days.

Surgn-Lieut-Col G Price, offg Civil Surg of Munshidabad, is allowed leave for one month and five days.

Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col F C Nicholson, Civil Surg of Patna, is allowed leave in India, on medical certificate, for four months and fifteen days.

Milly Asst Surg C R W Bancroft, of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of Mily Asst Surg J C Gillmon.

Mily Asst Surg J C Gilmon, Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month.

Surg Capt R Bird, Resident Surg, Medical College Hospital, is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Major R H Charles.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

167-94—Framjee and M—Motichand Parbhudas vs Framjee Dorabai Ghaswalla and another—K D Shroff.
259-95—In person—Abanna Sayanna vs Sayanna Saneboo and other.
261-95—Edgelow and G—Jamnandas Lalubhai vs Chunilal Bapujee—Mansukhlal D and J.
378-95—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebhran Nagree vs The Central Provinces Mills Ld—Crawford B and Co.
384-95—In person—Dolla Boodhar and another vs Venkoojee Nursoojee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

37-95—In person—Esmail Khan bin Ahmed Khan vs Abdul Majeed bin Pachad and another.

Defended New Long Causes.

125-95—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S—Part heard.
298-95—Payne G and S—Karim Nensey vs G K Bemricks and another—Crawford B and Co.
304-95—Little and Co—Naronda Canjee vs Foolchand Khoosaldas—Ardesir H and D.
308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjee-Wora—Bland and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

58-95—M N Suklatwalla for pauper—Mahomedalli bin Mahomed Ibrahim Bhaijee vs Madoombibi and another—Shamrao P.
126-95—Cragie L and O—Naronjee Dwarkadas vs Vatchrajee Giammul—Mooljee and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
1-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.
102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.
57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnajl vs Bhawani Crishnajl and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.
51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.
386-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
81-95—In person—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and R.
111-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.
209-95—Little and Co—Sarafalli Tyabali vs Surbraya Bateraya and another—Chalk W and S, and Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

513-94—Little and Co—Narondas Tulsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nana and H—Part heard.
166-94—Bhaishunker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai vs Thakur Naronjee Kesowjee—Wadia and G.
146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.
624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B
323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.
192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.
145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.
Tyabjee and Co—In the Matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the Matter of Thakar Gokuldas Purshotam alleged to be a Lunatic—Soonder Vahoo—Petitioner.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicin Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian Steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain E Dodero, will sail to-day for China via Singapore, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE s s Manningtry, 1,828 tons, Captain E White, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Barry, (9th August) brought a cargo of 3,901 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Pereira and five deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R Warden, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Glasgow (8th August) via Liverpool, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Capt G de Grisogono, from Trieste:—Major and Mrs Pearson, Mrs Bickel and infant, Miss Grote and infant, three Misses White, Capt D C Phillott, Mr J White, Mr M White, Mr C Wegmann, Mr Turner Rogers and Mr S Benedich.

THE French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1151 tons, Captain F Etienne, sailed yesterday for Aden via Kararchi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mrs Simeon, Mr and Mrs G B Glenny, Major and Mrs Hill, Mrs Hill, Mr R Mackay, Mr H E Lockhart, Mr Corfield, and Lieut H C Richards. For Karachi—Mr F Heyer, Captain W H Allan, and five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
D	Cy of London	2085	Warden	Karachi	12-9	F Forbes & Co
F	Fernfield	3025	Coatson	Hull	12-9	J Mackintosh
G	Grosnover (Sq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge	H M's Government		
H & J	Tennaserim			H M's Government		
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
M	Bahduri	1589		Keyser		Shepherd & Co
N	Gos	1232	Simpson	Zanzibar	13-9	
	Alongside of Magdala—Torpedo Boat No 14					H M's Govt.
	30 tons crane—Naderi	1168	Macalister			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	523	Ahmed	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	872		Not fixed	Do.
Kaveri	543		Not fixed	Do.
Brahmani	513		Not fixed	Do.
Mahanadi	1192	Adam	Not fixed	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3017	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
2	Britannia	1091	Hillcock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	9-9	C Barboro
6	Brindisi	2-29	Peters	China		P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1888	Brown	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
12	Ikbal	8593	Dealgry	Antwerp		E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
16	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clyde	4099	Welghell	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Manniogtry (s)	White	Barry, Aug 9.
9	M. Bacquehem (s)	Grisogono	Trieste, Aug 21.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Vindobona (s)	Bellen	Trieste, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Aden via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi.
" Bisagno, Dodero, for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sirdhana, for Rangoon, &c.
" Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
July					
31	Mayo R I M's	Simpson	Somali coast.		
August					
2	Geni Alava	Avila	Put back	28	Manilla
5	Bramble H M's	Currey	Sea	6	Perim
16	Arab	Nash	Cardiff	28	Calcutta
23	Clyde	Welghell	Bombay	1	Bombay
25	Saratoff	Stronsky	Odessa	25	Vladivostok
	Isla de Mindanao	Fernandes	Manilla		Liverpool
	Meyun	Maraes	Somali coast		Somali coast
26	Inchisla	Halliwell	Kurrachee	26	Port Said
	Raffaelo Rubattino	Parodi	Genoa		Bombay
	Peninsular	Murray	London		Bombay
	Yarra	Vemorth	China		Marseilles
	Isla de Panay	Bastl	Barcelona	27	Marseilles
27	Singapore	Saporiti	Bombay	28	Genoa
	Manora	Henderson	London	27	Calcutta
	Rydall Hall	Mitchell	Rangoon		Port Said
	Ifafa	Moore	Pondicherry		Calcutta
	Langoe	Milne	Rangoon		London
28	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa	29	Mussowa
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.		Somali coast
	Oceanien	Schmitz	Marseilles		China
29	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Somali coast
	Bramble H M's	Curry	Perim		Perim
	Shannon	Creve	Bombay		London
30	Guadalquiver	Vanning	Pondicherry	30	Marseilles
	Rewa	Loutitt	Calcutta		London
	Mayo	Simpson	Perim		
	Duke of Westminster	Prentice	Brisbane		London
31	Shat El Arab	Green	Madras	31	London
	Curtatone lt. Gun boat	Sery	Mussowa		
	LochLomond	Morgan	London		Port Said
	Prins Van Orange	Klein	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Eastry	Watlin	Java	1	Port Said

Aden, 1st September, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 135 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy; 310 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum
Hispania s—10 casks spindle oil, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ras Rowa s—162 packages blasting and sporting gunpowder, M Noorbhoy; 5 cases medicines, D Cowasjee; 250 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 27 bales paper, 14 casks glassware, and 3 cases chemicals, Treacher and Co; 19 cases ink bottles, H Abdoolally; 265 cases oilmenstores, &c, D Dadabhoy.
Peninsular s—11 packages papers, and envelopes, John Dickinson and Co; 50 hogsheads wine and spirit, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
Canton s—13 cases medicine, &c, Eduljee Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—4 cases clocks, E Spinner and Co, 21 bales paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Sons.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—45 cases schnapps, D Dadabhoy.
Canton s—35 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Benares s—20 cases blacking, S R Sookhia.
Africa s—125 cases candles, A H Tyebally.

FROM LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—60 cases wine, L G Inzoli.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—39 cases burgundy and claret, Treacher and Co.
LaSeyne s—8 hogsheads wine, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1001 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 4200 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1230 cwts linseed, 401 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 140 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsey; 115 cwts coir yarn, L Nursy; 75 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 1101 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.
Kirby Hall s—501 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 43 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—734 cwts door horns, S M Dharamsey; 27 bales skins, H O H Hassam; 45 cwts gum, and 2½ cwts fishmows, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 135 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee; 160 cwts turmeric, Megjee Mooljee; 75 cwts gum, Peerbhoy Damjee; 200 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ikbal s—4000 cwts castorseed, and 800 cwts gram, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1800 cwts wheat, A Lossasso and Co.
Britania s—2800 cwts mowrasseed, and 2000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Kairaz and Co; 2200 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers 3960 cwts mowrasseed, and 990 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—155 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Africa s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4 pots rosa oil, Futehally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Africa s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 110 cwts sandalwood, Hirjibhoy Maneckjee; 2 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirby Hall s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, K D Sassoon and Co.
Fernfield s—300 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

R Rubattino s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—21 bales twist, C Bajonjee; 40 cwts apricots, E S Obedia; 63¾ cwts jurdaloo and 12 cwts cloves, N Meaneo; 260 cwts onion, H O Abe.
Bisagno s—4½ cwts peacock feathers, Yun Shan and Co; 75 cwts fennelseed, 70 cwts olibanum and 48 cwts khismiss, Quan Lun Esoo; 286 cwts wheat, E Abdoola; 4 cwts peacock feathers, Kai Kie; 37½ cwts wheat, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—45 cwts cloves, P M Chinoy.
Bisagno s—9 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

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WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
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172 SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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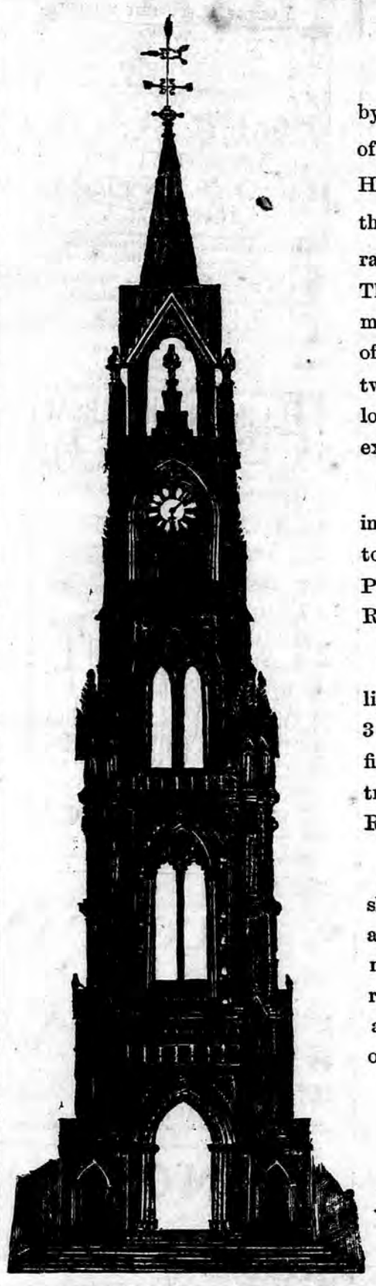
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.



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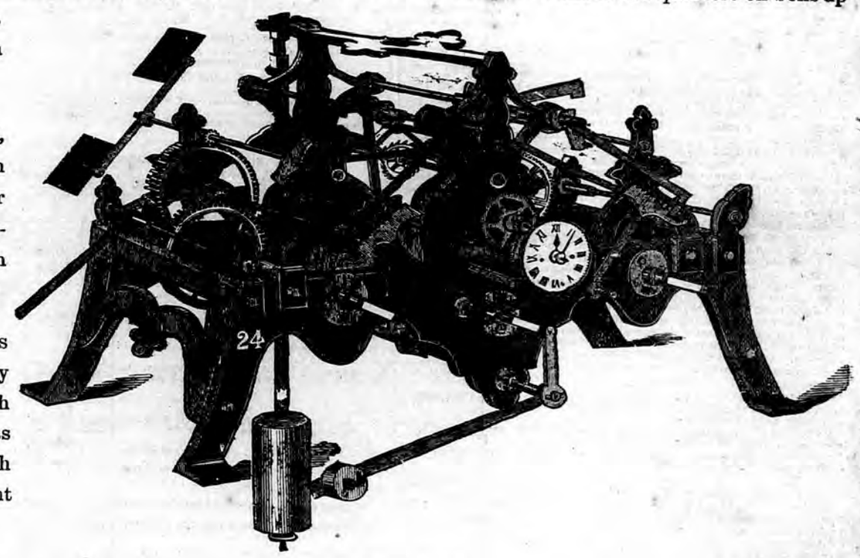
We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



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To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless!
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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AT FIRST COST,
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenised and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
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6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
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8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.
PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-
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